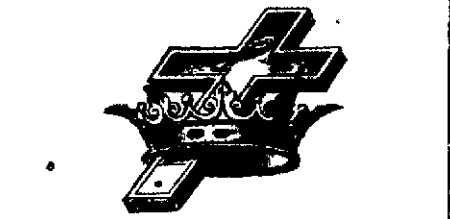


CATHOLIC KNIGHTS

In Sixth Biennial Session in This City.--Parade, Services and Business on Tuesday.

FATHER CLEARY'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS

Delivered Before a Large Audience Last Evening.--Business of Today, and a Banquet This Evening.



The good citizens of Stevens Point are entertaining a number of strangers today, for the third time within two months, and, like on previous occasions, no effort is being spared to provide a pleasant and profitable time. This time the 6th biennial convention of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin is being held in this city, the branches throughout the state being well represented, and when the officers, delegates and visitors get ready to depart for their respective homes, we believe one and all can sincerely say: "We met as strangers, but we depart as friends."

Stevens Point has had comparatively few conventions, and none until within the past few years, but she has justly earned a reputation for hospitality in that line, as her people lay aside any little prejudices that they otherwise might feel and join hands for the common good of all.

In Wisconsin there are 164 branches of the Catholic Knights, each branch being represented by one delegate, with two exceptions, and these have two. Most of the delegates, including the state officers, arrived here on Monday and Monday night, but a number came as late as Tuesday. Neatly decorated arches near the Central and Green Bay depots denoted a hearty welcome to the strangers as they arrived in the city, and after reaching the corner of Main street and Strong's avenue, their gaze met a double arch, truly indicating a double welcome, while most of our business places and many of our homes are appropriately trimmed with evergreens, bunting and flags. For many months the members of Branches No. 11 and



JOHN M. CALLAHAN, SECRETARY.

123 had been preparing for the reception of their brother Knights, in a financial way, but it was not until a few weeks since that they got down to the final details and commenced preparations for the event. If anything has been left undone, it has not been intentional, but rather through an oversight and want of experience in such matters.

The various local committees who had charge of the various details are as follows:

Executive Committee--N. Jacobs, E. Tack, N. Berens, Louis A. Krembs, Dr. Houlehan, Dr. C. von Neupert, Sr., J. F. Shea, J. W. Duncgan, M. Clifford, V. Betlach, Martin Goble, Peter Schmitt, Geo. Hermann, John Massmann, Fritz A. Krembs.

Reception Committee--A. J. Cunnane, Chas. Vaillencourt, Jas. W. Duncgan, Nic. Gross, Jos. Ghinski, Peter Schmitt, Peter Kelly, Frank Abb, Lucas Moll, Gustav Hein, P. Collins.

Decorations Committee--N. Berens, Louis Krembs, Dr. von Neupert, Jr., John Kheil, V. Betlach, Dr. Houlehan, Martin Goble, Geo. Hermann, John Massmann.

Committee on Banquet and Entertainment--M. Clifford, F. A. Krembs, Dr. von Neupert, Sr., J. W. Duncgan, N. Jacobs, N. Gross, E. D. Glennon, Jas. Quinn, Eugene Tack, M. Cassidy, John W. Glennon, N. Eiden-Mitschen, Alex. Krembs.

The delegates and local Knights

met at Foresters Hall, at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, and after forming in line, marched south on Strong's avenue to Clark street, thence west to First street, from First to Main, east on Main to Church street, thence to St. Stephen's church, where Solemn High Mass was celebrated, with Rev. Nicholas July, of St. Johns, Calumet county, as celebrant; Rev. W. J. Piel, of Manitowoc, as deacon; Rev. Father Murphy, of Columbus, as sub-deacon, and Rev. J. A. Bourgmeyer, of Osters, as master of ceremonies. Others in the sanctuary were Rev. J. A. Gessler, of Kaukauna; Rev. Chas. Beyerle, of Grand Rapids; Rev. Jos. Wirtz, of Genoa; Rev. Father Becker, of Mauston, and Rev. L. Wurst, of Tomah. Rev. M. H. Clifford, of Berlin, preached the sermon, and his remarks were most earnest, eloquent and appropriate to the occasion. He dwelt at length upon the meaning of true knighthood, its origin, etc., and extended words of advice to his hearers, who listened with wrapt attention. The church, which had been nicely decorated for the occasion, by the Sisters, was filled to overflowing. The singing by the choir, who were accompanied by the organ and Amphet orchestra, was among the finest ever heard in the church. Those who composed the choir are: Mrs. W. J. Leonard, organist; Misses Ella Corridon, Mary Langdon, Emily Spalenka, Mrs. J. H. Moffitt and Miss Helen Tack, sopranos; Misses Amy Langdon, Etta O'Keefe and Grace O'Brien, altos; Dr. C. von Neupert, Jr., N. J. Jacobs and N. Zel, tenors; Peter J. Nicolls and Philip C. Jacobs, basses.

On the return march from the church, Mrs. Moeskes, wife of Judge G. T. Moeskes, of Appleton, joined the ranks, keeping perfect step to the



C. F. A. HINTZE, TREASURER.

music of the Amphions, and has the distinction of being the only lady who joined the procession of Knights.

Upon returning to the Grand Opera House, the 6th biennial session, C. K. of W., was called to order by President Wigman, of Green Bay, after which prayer was offered by Rev. M. J. Ward, of Beloit. Mayor Barker was then introduced and extended the freedom of the city to the visitors in the following words:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Order of Catholic Knights of Wisconsin: In the name of the city I extend to you a hearty welcome. There is no city in Wisconsin but should feel pride in entertaining a body such as yours and composed as is the Catholic Knights, of solid representative citizens of the state. You are a force for great good in our community, and while your deliberations must be confined to yourselves, you cannot refuse the hospitality and support of all people.

"The prosperity and solidity of your order is the result largely of the slow, methodical method by which your body was organized, and the great common sense of the men who formed your constitutions. Your growth has been remarkable, and marked not by hasty and crude membership, but by gathering into your ranks the most conservative of our citizens. The fraternal insurance societies are a peculiar growth of the last generation, and mark how far humanity has progressed in the paths of philanthropy. Not only do you represent the abstract truths, fraternity, charity and love, but indirectly represent a great Christian church. I do not greet you in the name of the municipality any more than I do in the name of the



DR. M. E. CORBETT, M.D., EXAMINER.

whole people of Stevens Point irrespective of creed. We feel the honor

conferred upon us by your choice of this city, have earnestly anticipated your coming, and only regret our inability to more clearly demonstrate our respect. I have the honor of extending to you the freedom of our city."

President Wigman responded by returning to Mayor Barker the same hearty welcome that he had extended the Knights, and said that he felt assured that the promises of our delegates made two years before when they were endeavoring to procure the convention for Stevens Point would be fulfilled. Again giving thanks for the kind wishes, he said they would proceed to business, and thereafter addressed his remarks to the delegates. The first business transacted was the appointment of a committee on credentials consisting of Ed. Gillen, of Racine, Francis McGuire, of Hudson, and Chris. Roemer, of Appleton, after which the meeting adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

The only business transacted in the afternoon was the appointment of the following

COMMITTEES.

Judiciary--John M. Clark, John C. Neher, M. G. McGeehan, Rev. Louis Wurst, W. D. Stacy, H. B. Schwing, N. J. McIntyre.

Appeals and Grievances--John A. Gaynor, I. J. Spallinger, Peter Gagnon, Rev. W. J. Peil, John H. Paas, Louis Jourdain, Rev. P. J. Kresler.

Printing--M. P. Walsh, Rev. R. H. Murphy, J. A. Kuypers, Charles Balduzzi, Joseph Klein.

New Business--Jas. Leahy, Rev. P. Becker, T. F. Ballering, John Kelly, M. L. Reinhard, David Turner, John Plinger.

Mileage and Per Diem--Max. Hoffman, Mike Clifford, J. J. Wirtz, John Berger, Jas. McLaughlin.

Resolutions--T. E. Ryan, Henry W. Trester, R. W. Barrett, J. J. Tobin, Gust. Kaiser.

FATHER CLEARY SPEAKS.

Nearly every seat in the Grand Opera House was occupied last evening, strangers and citizens turning out in vast numbers to hear Rev. J. M. Cleary deliver his famous lecture on the "Passion Play of Oberammergau," and at its conclusion none could fail to admit that this was a literary treat which few of the many seldom have the privilege to enjoy. Father Cleary was introduced by Rev. W. J. Rice, and at once commanded the closest attention of every person present, all being intent upon catching every word that dropped from his eloquent lips. Father Cleary is no stranger in Stevens Point, his grand, clear voice having been heard here before, but at no time to such an advantage as this. He is a master of language, of striking appearance, with a face that beams with kindness and sincerity, and his power to describe and portray is something remarkable in itself. It was in 1890 that Father Cleary visited the little village of Oberammergau and witnessed the Passion Play, and he started out by describing some of the scenes along the route leading to the town, the people and peasants whom he met, and incidents that now and then produced a hearty laughter. His description of the great Christian drama, in which was portrayed the life and crucifixion of Christ, left an impression on his hearers almost as deep as that which he felt himself when he witnessed the performance. This great play is presented every ten years, and is continued each Sunday, in accordance with a powerful obligation which the people took upon themselves a couple of centuries ago, at a time when the plague was carrying off the people in large numbers. Since that time the custom had been faithfully carried out, but attracted no particular attention until the last forty or fifty years.

Now when the play is given people come from not only all parts of Europe, but from every part of the civilized world as well, and each of the 600 characters who appear on the great stage are portrayed by the villagers, who spend not only years, but a life time, if may be said, in preparation. Joseph Meyer, who represents the Savior in the play, has appeared each time since 1860. The presentation of this play lasts for eight hours, the first part commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning and the second at 1 in the afternoon. The most wonderful of all historical scenes, those of Christ's time, are portrayed with an accuracy of detail and an intelligence of conception that is not approached in drama on any other stage in the civilized world, and Father Cleary's description, especially of the scene where in Christ took leave of his parents and the events preceding, at the time and after the crucifixion, was interesting in every particular.

At the conclusion of the address, Frank E. Fenton, of Marinette, was introduced and sang the "White Squall" in a clear baritone voice, and on receiving an encore responded with "Erin, My Country."

TODAY'S BUSINESS.

At the session this forenoon several proposed amendments to the constitution were rejected, while others

[Continued on 4th page.]

G. A. R. CAMPFIRE.

Witty Speeches and Sweet Songs Heard at the Rink Last Monday Evening.

Less than one-half the people that should have been present were at Rink Opera House, Monday evening, when G. A. R. Post No. 156 held a campfire. However, a fair audience turned out and all enjoyed every moment of the three hours spent there. Dept. Commander D. Lloyd Jones presided as chairman, and before giving orders for the fire of oratory, Mr. Jones stated that these campfires were gotten up in imitation of the campfires down south in the early '60's, when the best story tellers had the floor. Here the best speakers are called upon. A fine selection from the Amphions was next listened to and then Col. E. O. Kimberley, of Janesville, was called upon for a song. The Col. has a magnificent voice, clear and distinct, and delighted everyone in the vast building. Miss Hallie Clark acted as accompanist for him throughout the evening. Commander Jones received a telegram that morning from ex-Gov. Hoard, one of the speakers advertised to be here, but who was detained at home on account of pressing business engagements. Mr. Jones immediately wired G. W. Upham, at Marshfield, and the latter came down on the evening train, accompanied by Mrs. Upham. Wisconsin's chief executive was the first speaker introduced, and Gov. Upham began his remarks by stating that he did not come here in his official capacity, but as a comrade. The speaker said his mind reverted back to 35 years ago tonight, the evening before the battle of Bull Run, fought July 21st, 1861. An interesting account was then given of his being wounded and afterwards captured by the confederates, taken as a prisoner to one of the immense tobacco warehouses, where he was confined many months. In the meantime it had been generally reported at his home that Mr. Upham was dead, and in fact memorial services were held at one of the Racine churches. The speaker referred to a history now used in southern schools, which in its account of Jeff. Davis's capture and confinement at Ft. Monroe, says the ex-president of the confederacy was cruelly treated; almost starved, etc., etc. Maj. Upham was an officer of the fort at this time and therefore in a position to say whether this statement was true or false. Mr. Davis occupied two pleasant rooms in one of the garrison buildings, but during the day was free to go where he wished within the good sized village that comprised the fort. Many a night the speaker and his distinguished rebel prisoner sat smoking in the latter's room, Davis being a veritable encyclopedia, and his knowledge of Wisconsin, especially, was very great. He was treated more like a guest than a prisoner of war, and never complained of the way he was used.

Mrs. Jos. Forsyth, one of Stevens Point's sweetest singers, favored the audience, with a solo, which was enthusiastically received. Col. E. B. Gray, of Madison, was next introduced and spoke for nearly an hour. He is a fluent, easy talker and said some witty things. Many of his remarks, however, were entirely out of place in a gathering of that kind and disgusted at least a portion of the audience. Another song by "Wisconsin's Soldier Singer," Col. Kimberley, put all in good humor, when M. P. Walsh, the Milwaukee ex-shepherd and printer, was announced. Mr. Walsh served in the same company with Ed. McGlachlin, of the Journal, and both suffered the hardships of Andersonville prison for several months. In closing his truly patriotic address, Mr. Walsh said he hopes to see every member of Stevens Point Post at St. Paul next September, but asked the privilege of personally entertaining Mr. McGlachlin and Henry Curran.

"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" was Col. Kimberley's next selection and was sung to perfection. Col. A. G. Weissert, ex-Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., concluded the speechmaking with eloquent, sensible and earnest words, and in closing said that the glorious emblem of our country, which cost billions of money and thousands of lives, was now just as dear to the veterans of the south as to those of the north.

"Sherman's March to the Sea," which song, by the way, Col. Kimberley had the honor of first singing in the presence of the general to whom it was dedicated, was then enjoyed, after which "America" closed the evening's entertainment, the audience joining in the chorus.

Annual Meeting Held.

The Jackson Milling Co. held its annual meeting at Centralia, last week, at which time J. D. Witter, of Grand Rapids, was chosen as president and treasurer; G. W. Paulus, of Marshfield, secretary, and H. P. Maynard, of Wausau, general manager. This company has mills at Centralia, Wausau, Amherst and Stevens Point, with a combined capacity of about 550 barrels per day.

Excursion to the Dells.

The Central company will run its annual excursion to the Dells on Sunday, Aug. 2d, full particulars of which will be given in our next issue. Fare for the round trip, including boat ride, \$2.00.

Barn Burned.

The barn owned by Martin Kleiszewski, located just in the rear of his house at the corner of Franklin and Forest streets, North Side, was nearly ruined by fire and water, Monday afternoon. The building was undoubtedly set on fire by children playing with matches, and when discovered one corner was all ablaze. Both companies turned out promptly and did remarkably good work in saving the house, which was less than ten feet distant. The loss will amount to nearly \$200, with an insurance of \$50 in Buckingham & Engberg's agency.

Leased the Opera House.

J. A. Ennor has closed negotiations with G. F. Andrae whereby he will take possession as lessee of the Grand Opera House as soon as the lease of F. E. Bosworth expires, which will be about the 1st of September. Thereafter he will make a number of improvements about that popular place of amusement, including the putting in of a door leading directly to the stage from the west side, so that those wishing to go upon the stage will not be obliged to pass through the hall or enter by the rear door. Mr. Ennor will book none but the finest attractions, and intends to lease his photograph gallery that he may give his entire time to the amusement business, including the Opera House and Woodland Park. By untiring and honest efforts he hopes to merit, not only the good will, but the liberal patronage of the public. Woodland Park is growing in popularity, and Mr. Ennor says that between five and six hundred people spent Sunday afternoon there.

WILL REALIZE WELL

On Interest on School Funds for the Coming Year--New Committee of the School Board.

The Board of Education met in adjourned meeting, Monday evening, with the following members present: Glennon, Collins, Week, Piffner, McPhail, Cadman, Ramsdell, Kujawa, McCreedy, Cartmill and Grimm. John Jones was allowed the sum of \$346.44 for building cement walks in front and leading to the 1st ward building, and a resolution authorizing the president and clerk to issue orders monthly in payment of telephone rental, was adopted. Mr. Cadman introduced a resolution making the next school year nine and one-half months, to commence on August 31st; the first term to close Dec. 18th; the next March 26th, and the year to close June 11th, 1896. The resolution was adopted.

A letter from Miss Benham stated that she would return to resume her former position as assistant in the High School for the sum of \$900 per annum, an increase of \$100, and a motion to grant the increase was adopted. E. J. Piffner, as treasurer of the Board, presented a bond in the sum of \$25,000, with S. K. Rounds, L. Brill, J. P. Rothman, G. E. McDill and W. W. Spraggon as sureties, and the same was upon motion approved. The president announced his standing committees for the ensuing year as follows:

Finance--Glennon, Kujawa and Ramsdell.

Insurance--McPhail, Collins and Piffner.

High School and Text Books--McCreedy, Week, and Simonds.

Teachers--Cadman, Kujawa, Cartmill and McPhail.

Repairs and Supplies--Piffner, Cadman, Collins, Kleiszewski, McPhail, Grimm and Ramsdell.

The committee on repairs reported that they had entered into a contract with Peter Bugart, of Milwaukee, for placing new closets, etc., in the 4th ward building. Bids from the two banks of the city for handling the school funds for the ensuing year were opened and found as follows: to be paid on daily balances--

First National43 per cent.

Citizens National44 per cent.

Upon motion of Mr. Piffner the bid of the First National was unanimously accepted. Mr. McPhail moved that all applications for positions as teachers in the public schools of our city be hereafter read before the teacher's committee. Motion carried.

The question of establishing kindergartens in the city and the number required, was upon motion referred to the committee on teachers, to report at the next meeting. A committee consisting of Messrs. McPhail, Collins and Glennon were appointed to ascertain the wholesale cost of school books, and report at the next meeting of this board.

BIG RACE MEETING

Will Be Held in This City the Last Week in August--Fair Declared Off.

A meeting of directors of the Great District Fair was held at the office of Secretary Oster, last Thursday afternoon. The prospects for the coming fair, heretofore announced for the last week in August, were discussed at length, and it was unanimously decided to declare the fair off for this season. In its stead, however, a grand three days' race meeting will be held, August 25th, 26th and 27th. The first day there will be trotting, pacing and running races, the second day will be devoted to bicycle races only, and on the third day there will be pacing, trotting and running. For the bicycle races there will be given \$300 in prizes, and for the other races the purses will amount to \$1800. N. Gross, John Finch and Louis Brill were appointed on a committee to prepare the speed program, and F. E. Bosworth and A. R. Week were authorized to look after the bicycle program, select the prizes, etc.

Under all the existing circumstances, considering the fact that other entertainments that will draw large crowds will follow the above dates, it is certainly for the best that this change was made. This will be the greatest race meeting ever attempted in Stevens Point, and as the purses are liberal, a large field of horses is expected, while the bicycle meet is also expected to draw a number of riders from all sections of the state.

The purses offered are as follows:

Tuesday, August 25:
2:45 class, trotting purse \$300
2:24 class, pacing 300
2:35 class, pacing 300
One-half mile running, 3 in 5 100

Wednesday August 26:
Bicycle races, program not arranged \$300

Thursday, August 27:
Free-for-all trotting, purse \$350
2:24 class, pacing 300
Free-for-all, trotting 350
1 mile running, 2 in 3 100

The money divided in harness races 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. In the running races 80, 25 and 15 per cent. The races will be conducted under the rules of the American Trotting association.

Employees' Picnic.

The Wisconsin Central company will give their annual picnic to Lake Emily, next Saturday. The train will leave the Clark street depot at 7:15 a. m., and the South Side depot at 7:30 a. m. Various amusements will take place during the day, including races, games, etc., for prizes, and the best of music will be furnished for Emily. It will be a great day for Lake Emily, and also for all who attend--which will be several hundred at least. Family tickets for employees will cost the sum of 50 cents.

In English and German.

Open-air services in the German and English languages, will be held at Erdman's grove, on Sunday, Aug. 2d, by Rev. Carl Schmidt, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church. German services at 10:30 a. m. English sermon at 2:30 p. m. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Martin Luther Orphans' Home at Wittenberg. Visitors will bring their lunches to the grove. Ice cream, cake, lemonade, coffee, etc., will be served, the proceeds to go to the Orphans' Home. A band, consisting of 12 boys from the Home, will furnish music and accompany the church choir. All are invited.

Are For La Follette.

If "Bob," La Follette, of Madison, does not receive the Republican nomination for Governor, it will not be the fault of the 1st assembly district in this county. The caucuses were held last Saturday evening, and it is understood that every delegate elected, with possibly one exception, are La Follette men, and they will select three delegates to the state convention who will vote for him and advocate his interests. The delegates to the 1st district convention are as follows:

First ward--J. L. Barker, S. E. Karner, F. E. Bosworth, R. D. Road.

Second ward--C. H. Grant, G. E. Oster, Harvey Halverson.

Third ward--A. F. Wyatt, J. O. Raymond.

Fourth ward--Nelson Strong, Geo. L. Rogers.

Fifth ward--Alfred Redfield, J. C. Frost, R. S. Ellenwood.

Sixth ward--John Grimm, H. E. Gee.

Town of Hull--Frank Muzzy.

Town of Sharon--August Osterle.

Town of Carson--Henry Grasshorn.

Town of Eau Claire--Daniel Corlett.

To the Second assembly district convention the town of Plover elected G. E. McDill, A. E. Bourn, C. E. Edwards, Briggs Allen and William Carley. The town of Stevens Point elected Newman Hoag.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

The Gazette.

By ED. D. GLENNON.

Entered at the Stevens Point Postoffice as second class mail matter. Published every Wednesday at 518 Main street.

Extra copies of the Gazette may be secured at this office.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
OF NEBRASKA.

For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
OF MAINE.

DATES TO REMEMBER.

August 11, 12, 13—State Druggists' Convention.
Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4—Wisconsin Conference, M. E. Church.

More Locals.

—To rent 3 rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. 311 Mill St. w2
—Jas. E. Collins, of Wausau, visited his old home here for a couple of days this week.

—L. W. Chapman, of the Plainfield Sun, was among the base ball enthusiasts in the city last Sunday.

—J. D. Curran, Jr., and Miss Mane Dumbleton are among the new students enrolled at the Business College.

—Misses Helen and Laura Schmidt, of Merrill, are visiting with their sisters, Mrs. V. Betlach and Mrs. Chas. Gotthla.

—Archbishop Katzer, of Milwaukee, arrived in the city last evening and is in attendance at the C. K. of W. convention today.

—Misses Kate Cawley and Jennie Maher, of Wausau, are spending the week in the city, guests of Miss Maggie McAuliffe and other friends.

—J. J. Bogue, Mrs. G. DePew and Miss Mary Allen, of Chippewa Falls, and Miss Prillie Salter, of Minneapolis, were guests of Prof. and Mrs. W. E. Allen last Sunday.

—Miss Emma Oppermann, of McMillan, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. O. A. Neumann, and was accompanied back by her little nephew, M. Archibald Neumann, to spend a week or two.

—Miss Nettie Krembs, who has spent the last couple of years in Chicago, and is now an efficient trained nurse, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Max Krembs, for a couple of weeks.

—Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bogger, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Rieland, Rev. Chas. Beyerle and Frank Stahl are among those from Grand Rapids in this city today. Rev. L. Gasper and Chas. Mayer are here from Wausau; Rev. John Eisen and Louis Bauman, of Marshfield, and Rev. Father Van Houtegem, of Merrill.

—Eldo. Henry Finch's rapid pacer, will probably be unable to take part in any of the races again this season. His driver, W. A. Gehring, was "working him out" on the track at Oshkosh last Saturday, when the animal broke the interior wall that holds the tendon in his left leg. The horse is now quite lame and was brought home last night.

—Peter Heil, an old resident of Marathon City, Marathon county, and a brother of C. Heil, died last Friday afternoon and was buried Sunday. He was prostrated by a paralytic stroke the Monday previous and was affected by four other strokes before his death. Mr. Heil was about 65 years old and leaves a wife, four sons and three daughters. Those who attended the funeral from this city were Mrs. C. Heil, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heil, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Valentine.

—Mike Clark, of Arnott, was in the city yesterday and says that the army worm is playing great havoc among oats and corn in his vicinity. About 12 acres of his oats have already been destroyed and the worms are now at work in the corn field. John Jacobs, John Boursier and Nick Eldon are also among the sufferers. One of these gentlemen tried to kill the pests by the use of paris green, but the worms seemed to thrive on this diet. They average 1 1/2 inches in length and do the greatest damage at night.

—Jas. Collins and daughter, of Portage, spent Sunday in the city.

—Luther, Miss Edith and Webster Brown, of Rhinelander, are guests of their grandfather, Jas. O. Raymond.

—Ed. J. and Miss Theresa Collins, of Clyman, Dodge county, are visiting with their uncles in this city this week.

—Theo. F. Ballering, editor of the Madison Botschafter, is among the convention delegates here. This office acknowledges fraternal calls from the gentleman.

—Dr. T. F. Bartoe, who has made his headquarters at Phillips for several months, returned here last week, and is again assisting Dr. Norton, the veterinary surgeon.

—A personal letter from Leslie S. Everts, of Rice Lake, conveys the pleasing information that he has accepted the position of principal of the Plover schools, tendered him a few weeks ago. Mr. Everts, Prof. Swift, of the Normal, and several others are now enjoying an outing at Cedar Lake, Barron county. The professor went from here on his wheel, visiting a number of towns enroute.

The Druggists' Convention.

Every good citizen of Stevens Point should bear in mind that the druggists of Wisconsin will hold their next annual convention in this city on the 11th, 12th and 13th of August; and they should not only remember these dates, but at the same time step into one of our drug stores and purchase a ticket and badge, admitting you to the entertainments, games and all dolings held these three days. Great expense is connected with entertaining six or eight hundred people and every resident who can possibly spare a dollar, should help the work along. You will also be fully repaid for every cent invested.

Damaged By Fire.

A residence occupied by Fred Thompson, corner of Prairie and Shaurette streets, was badly damaged by fire last evening. The fire was discovered at about 9:30, and no one was home at the time. Mrs. Thompson and little daughter had gone out to call upon a neighbor, leaving a lighted lamp on a table in the bed room. This undoubtedly exploded, setting fire to the surroundings and spreading with great rapidity. The fire department turned out in quick time, and soon had the blaze under control, but much of the contents, including bedding, clothing and furniture, were rendered worthless by the fire and water, all of the little girl's clothing being destroyed except that which she wore. Mr. Thompson carried an insurance of \$425 in the Thos. Hyde agency.

The house belonged to Mrs. Johanna Meier, and it was partially burned. It was insured for \$300 in the Buckingham and Engberg agency.

New Threshers.

Auburn, N. Y., and Canton, O., manufacturers have placed several new threshing outfits in this vicinity this year, through their local representatives, the John Rice & Bro. Co. Joseph Zluda, of Polonia, will operate a new Stevens steam threshing outfit and Messrs. Deubenack, of Ellis, and Heath, of Amherst, will each serve their customers with a New American, made by the Aultman Co. and run by steam power. The Aultman Co. has sold many thousands of dollars worth of their product here since they first placed their agency with John Rice & Bro. Co., twenty-eight years ago. It is conceded by implement men that for one firm to hold an agency contract for a manufacturer steadily for 28 years is decidedly remarkable, and it reflects some credit upon the Rice company to say that for that number of years they have continually been thought worthy of representing a company whose interests in this territory were large and attended with great responsibility. Threshermen are all looking forward to a profitable season's business this fall and are pleased with the contrast between their present prospects and those of '94 and '95. Horse power as a means for threshing grain is less popular every year and will soon be unheard of. The steam engine is the most popular power for that purpose now, though gasoline engines are rapidly coming to the front.

Residence for Sale.

An eight room house, located at 108 Franklin street, together with two lots, for sale cheap for cash or on time. Call at residence of Henry Wallace, 126 Plover street. j5Sw3

OUR MARKETS.

(Grain and feed quotations are given us by telephone every Wednesday noon, by The Jackson Milling Co., while V. Belbach furnishes the prices on meats, butter, etc., and Gerdes & Breitenstein the prices on hay and potatoes, and farmers and buyers can depend on them.)

Wheat	.....	80 cts
Flour	.....	\$3.75
Feed	.....	\$2.25
Rye Flour	.....	\$2.25
Graham	.....	\$2.75
Barley	.....	25 cts
Boiled Corn Meal	.....	\$3.00
Coarse Corn Meal	.....	\$1.40
Middlings	.....	\$1.00
Feed	.....	\$1.00
Butter	.....	18 cts
Eggs	.....	8 cts
Chickens	.....	\$1.00
Turkeys	.....	12 cts
Lard	.....	10 cts
Mess Pork	.....	\$9.00
Hogs live	.....	\$5.00
Hogs dressed	.....	8 1/2 cts
Beef live	.....	12 1/2 cts
Beef dressed	.....	14 1/2 cts
Lamb	.....	15 cts
Tallow	.....	2 cts
Potatoes	.....	20 cts
Hay, timothy	.....	\$8.00
Hay, marsh	.....	\$1.50

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS.

[Continued from 1st page.]

were adopted or deferred until another session. The most important, or the one that caused the most discussion, was one introduced by Eau Claire Branch No. 8, in which it was proposed to adopt a ritual providing for a form of initiation into the respective branches, and also to provide for signs, countersigns, passwords, etc. The first part was adopted unanimously, but the latter was rejected. The vote stood 84 to 66, but as it requires a two-thirds vote to adopt, there will be no passwords for the ensuing two years. This action is mainly due to the active part taken by Archbishop Katzer, in which he opposed any form of secrecy, and said that if any such action carried, he would feel obliged to withdraw from the order.

The age at which members can join is now 55 years, and an amendment to make the limit 45 years was also rejected. Hereafter if the number of assessments should exceed 35, all such assessments in excess of that number shall be paid out of the reserve fund. The highest number thus far has been 21, and the above change is made only to protect members in case of an epidemic. There is now over \$60,000 in the reserve fund. Several amendments tending to wipe out the reserve fund, were killed.

The following amendment was adopted by unanimous consent: Sec. 22 of the Reserve Fund Law is hereby amended by adding at the end of said section the following: And any member of the Reserve fund is forbidden to receive either from the person applying for any loan or from the order either directly or indirectly any commission, gift or compensation for the procuring of any loan.

An amendment introduced by Stevens Point Branch, No. 11, providing that financial secretaries of the various branches furnish a satisfactory bond, of not less than \$200, before entering upon their duties, was adopted without opposition.

At noon President Wigman received a telegram from Bishop Messmer, saying that he could not reach here from Madison, where he is attending the Catholic summer school, owing to the broken railroad connections, and expressing his hearty well wishes for the good of the order.

It is now thought that the session will close this afternoon. Considerable business is to be transacted, however, among which will be the election of officers for the ensuing year. There are several candidates for president and secretary, but the other officers will probably be elected without opposition. Fond du Lac, Marinette, Chilton and Appleton desire to entertain the members of the next biennial council, with the chances about equally divided between the first and last named cities.

Tonight a grand banquet will be given at Rink Opera House, with T. E. Ryan, of Waukesha, as toastmaster. Among those who will respond are T. L. Cleary, of Plattville; J. J. Thornton, of Chippewa Falls; Mayor Barker, Rev. W. J. Rice and F. E. Fenton, Marinette.

OFFICERS.

The present state officers are: Spiritual Director—Archbishop F. X. Katzer, of Milwaukee.
President—J. H. M. Wigman, of Green Bay.
Vice President—M. L. Snyder, of Waukesha.
Secretary—John M. Callahan, of Neenah.
Treasurer—C. F. A. Hintze, of Milwaukee.
Medical Examiner—Dr. M. E. Corbett, of Oshkosh.
Directors—Chas. Miller, La Crosse; Rev. M. J. Ward, Beloit; J. J. Sherman, Appleton.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

1 Fond du Lac	.....	M M Finnegan
2 Manitowish	.....	Rev W J Peil
3 Mazomanie	.....	Rev J P Jones
4 Oshkosh	.....	M H O'Brien
5 Marinette	.....	F E Fenton
6 Appleton	.....	G T Moeskes, Chippewa
7 Milwaukee	.....	M P Walsh, M Keogh
8 Eau Claire	.....	John C Neher
9 Prairie du Chien	.....	J A Curran
10 Mauston	.....	Rev P Becker
11 Stevens Point	.....	M Clifford
12 Kaukauna	.....	R C Grignon
13 Sheboygan	.....	H W Trestler
14 Bloomer	.....	Peter Wagner
15 Two Rivers	.....	Peter Gagnon
16 New London	.....	J H Cannon
17 Chippewa Falls	.....	J J Thornton
18 Oconto	.....	David Turner
19 Fond du Lac	.....	E A Kremer
20 Ashland	.....	J D Kennedy
21 Green Bay	.....	Ed Engels
22 Racine	.....	Ed Gillen
23 Juneau	.....	John Kelly
24 Shullsburg	.....	Nas Fitzpatrick
25 Eau Claire	.....	N J McIntyre
26 Portage	.....	Hugh Doherty
27 Beloit	.....	Wm Quinn
28 River Falls	.....	Rev B P Connolly
29 Menasha	.....	Louis Jourdain
30 Pt. Washington	.....	H B Schwinn
31 Wausau	.....	J J Muckerhede
32 Cassville	.....	F J Dietrich
33 Plattville	.....	J E Pross
34 Milwaukee	.....	Gustave Kaiser
35 Madison	.....	P Lynch
36 Milwaukee	.....	Geo W Skiles
37 Hudson	.....	Francis McGuire
38 Waukesha	.....	M E Ryan
39 Potomac	.....	J J Tobin
40 Hammond	.....	F J Hawkins
41 Darlington	.....	W E Collins
42 Bay View	.....	Jas E Bradley
43 De Pere	.....	J A Kuypers
44 Columbus	.....	Rev H R Murphy
45 Beaver Dam	.....	M A Jacobs
46 Whitewater	.....	H S Quinn
47 Milwaukee	.....	Jas G McLaughlin
48 Boyd	.....	John Ripplinger
49 Randolph Lake	.....	Jas Leahy
50 Oshkosh	.....	H C Rothe
51 Menasha	.....	D McMahon

57 New Cassel	.....	J H Paas
58 Sturgeon Bay	.....	Jas Cunningham
59 Janesville	.....	Isaac F Connors
60 Milwaukee	.....	J T Gurnscheide
61 Mayville	.....	Chas Gruber
62 Kaukauna	.....	Jos Klein
63 Porter	.....	Jas Rooney
64 S. Chippewa Falls	.....	J A McDonnell
65 Racine	.....	Jos Koenig
66 Meeme	.....	E Barnes
67 Chippewa Falls	.....	Albert Nunke
68 Belgium	.....	Nick Tholl
69 Racine	.....	Jos Held
70 Milwaukee	.....	John M Clark
71 La Crosse	.....	Chas Balduzzi
72 Marshfield	.....	P J Kramer
73 Tomah	.....	Rev L Wurst
74 La Crosse	.....	Louis Bamberger
75 Antigo	.....	Max Hoffman
76 Ashford	.....	Wm Hilbert
77 Chilton	.....	L D Dorschel
78 Reedsville	.....	Jos Miller
79 Ahnapee	.....	M L Riechert
80 Waukegan	.....	John Berschens
81 Brillion	.....	John Schneider
82 Oconto	.....	A Leclair
83 Watertown	.....	W D Stacy
84 Kossuth	.....	L C Relf
85 Bayfield	.....	C P Rupp
86 Madison	.....	T F Ballering
87 Milwaukee	.....	J F Phillips
88 Sauk City	.....	Phil Ryan
89 Hurley	.....	M G McGeehan
90 Milwaukee	.....	F N Ludwig
91 Merrill	.....	R W Barrett
92 Rhinelander	.....	W S Clifford
93 Cuba City	.....	M Conlin
94 Wrightstown	.....	A Vanderhelden
95 Horicon	.....	Tom D Pluck
96 Rice Lake	.....	F J Demers
97 Patch Grove	.....	W M Patterson
98 Cooperstown	.....	W H O'Brien
99 Washburn	.....	W J Dolan
100 Holland	.....	Thos Fox
101 Grand Rapids	.....	J A Gaynor
102 Elkhorn	.....	Dan'l Corbett
103 Tomahawk	.....	E Houlehan
104 Plymouth	.....	Jos Ziegler
105 Maple Grove	.....	Jas Savage
106 St. Nazranz	.....	A F Kremer
107 West Superior	.....	John E McCabe
108 Milwaukee	.....	Jos Baldauf
109 Manawa	.....	Edw Golden
110 St. Kilian	.....	Jos Strobel
111 Kellnersville	.....	Jos Hass
112 Naraboo	.....	Jas F McGinnis
113 St. Joseph's Ridge	.....	Geo Hammes
114 Dayton	.....	A Garville
115 Charlesburg	.....	R Wilberscheid
116 Mosinee	.....	C A Bernier
117 Watertown	.....	Geo Grafte
118 Lancaster	.....	J M Hurley
119 Durand	.....	John Engeldenger
120 Stevens Point	.....	F A Krembs
121 Hewitt	.....	M Ruplinger
122 Marinette	.....	Alme Clish
123 Johnsburg	.....	John Lindl
124 Duck Creek	.....	Frank Poels
125 Appleton	.....	Dennis Carroll
126 Marathon City	.....	J A Lemmer
127 La Crosse	.....	H Schmidt
128 La Crosse	.....	A J Hanus
129 Shawano	.....	J J Writz
130 Phillips	.....	E W Murray
131 Milwaukee	.....	Peter Ehr
132 Menomonie	.....	W H Becker
133 Oconomowoc	.....	Wm Doolan
134 La Crosse	.....	Jos Roraff
135 Kleier	.....	F Klass
136 Slovan	.....	A J Dvorak
137 Clintonville	.....	John Kalmas
138 Jefferson	.....	J J Spangler
139 Luxemburg	.....	Jos Filz
140 Genoa	.....	Rev Jos Wirtz
141 Whitelaw	.....	Fred W Pruess
142 Woodville	.....	F Bauer
143 Mount Calvary	.....	Jos Peickert
144 Neillsville	.....	A F Hein
145 Kenosha	.....	John Pinzger
146 Chilton	.....	Jno Berger
147 Hayward	.....	Dan Gillis
148 Oshkosh	.....	Jno Schoettel
149 Howell	.....	T E Allen
150 Hilbert	.....	Jos Mark
151 Milwaukee	.....	Michael Huntowski
152 Eau Claire	.....	F C Miller
153 Hartford	.....	E C McCollow
154 Milwaukee	.....	T J Maloney
155 Holy Cross	.....	P L Pierson
156 Dacoda	.....	H P Sinnen

Present Your Bills.

All persons having bills contracted by the local committees of the C. K. of W., are requested to present them to F. A. Krembs this week, and all members of the Executive committee will meet at Foresters Hall at 3 o'clock next Sunday afternoon for auditing.

THE reports of bolting Democrats all over the country who are rallying to the sound money McKinley standard are so numerous that the newspapers cannot now handle them as matter of news. They occupy too much space. Only here and there an exceptional instance is longer worthy of a place as news matter. The tidal wave towards McKinley is so strong that it is no longer possible to particularize.

But what of the tidal wave commencing in the National Republican convention in St. Louis, that carried out of the column of Republican states every state west of the Mississippi river that ever cast a Republican electoral vote, with the possible exception of Iowa, led by the ablest Republican in the U. S. Senate, and that smaller wave inspired by the larger, that on the very heels of the Minnesota state convention carried nearly half of its members out of the Republican party on the money question, practically insuring that state to the "bank smasher" for president, and finds a response in the action of the Republican state convention of Kentucky, endorsing in effect the money plank of the Chicago convention. The Republican papers take no note of these important events, which inevitably close the doors of the White House to the versatile major, or the fact that the defections in the Democratic party in no case endanger a single state reasonably certain under the most favorable conditions to vote the Democratic presidential ticket. It takes no note of the fact abundantly in evidence that for every Democrat who refuses the Chicago nominees an hundred Republicans have come to their aid.

Great... CLOSING OUT SALE For One Week Only!

To close balance of the Burr stock.

Come One, Come All,

and get the goods at almost YOUR OWN PRICES. We have yet in stock Dress Goods, Shoes, Slippers, Hats, Boys' Suits, Pants, Shirts, Underwear, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Shawls, Velvets, Laces, Embroideries, Etc., in the former Banner Clothing Store Building, 428 Main St.

SIGN: RED AND WHITE FLAG.

E. L. ROSS.



CHASE & SANBORN, Importers, Boston. JOHN SHANNON, Sole Agent, Stevens Point.

Prof. Fontana Here.

Prof. C. C. Fontana, the wonderful hypnotist, assisted by Grace Eden, will give exhibitions at Grand Opera House four nights, commencing this evening. Read what the Appleton Crescent of May 15th has to say of his work: Prof. Fontana, the hypnotist, gave another exhibition last evening at the Grand Opera House, (formerly Central Music Hall). Notwithstanding the rain fell in torrents many ladies and children braved the elements, and he had a large audience. His excellent work is exciting a great deal of interest in the city and many of our best people attend each night.

Fish Cases Dismissed.

The cases against several of the butchers of this city, who were arrested several months ago upon the charge of having violated the fish laws, were again called before Justice Carpenter, last Wednesday afternoon. There had been three or four previous postponements in the case, and a telegram from the attorney for the game warden was to the effect that he desired another adjournment, this time to August 1st. F. B. Lamoreux appeared for the defendants, and after a short deliberation the court decided that inasmuch as the defendants had already been to both expense and annoyance, and as witnesses had been on hand each time, only to have the case put over, without any assurance that it would not be again, he would order the actions dismissed.

4912.

15th REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Citizens National Bank

at Stevens Point,

in the State of Wisconsin, at the close of business, July 14th, 1896.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$184,803.40
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	2,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	7,500.00
Banking-house, furniture & fixtures	28,118.39
Due from National Banks, (not re-serve agents)	8,530.29
Due from approved reserve agents	15,145.80
Checks and other cash items	1,808.96
Notes of other National Banks	1,314.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and	

Awarded
 Highest Honors—World's Fair
DR.
PRICES
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
 MOST PERFECT MADE.
 A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
 from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Gazette.
 OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.
 WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1896.

—Ice cream in quantity at The Bazaar, 403 Main street.
 —A house in firstclass condition, and two lots, for sale. Call at 111 Jefferson street.
 —P. M. Sisk was one of the 180 who came up from Montello, last Sunday morning.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Lou Hoeffel left for Green Bay, Saturday afternoon, on a visit with relatives.
 —Dry, are you? Then try the healthful, cooling phosphate drinks at French, Campbell & Co.'s
 —Prof. Sylvester returned to the city on Friday, after holding institutes at Ashland, Eau Claire and Madison.
 —Mrs. Jas. McMahon and little ones, of Waukesha, are visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. John Ceary, on the North Side.
 —Oscar Gunderson, who attended the Normal last year, taking a special course, will be principal of the schools at Scandinavia, next year.
 —Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Martin, of Cadott, came down on the special, Sunday forenoon, the former remaining until Monday evening.
 —The North Side Lumber Co. is headquarters for all kinds of builders' material, and customers can be accommodated on short notice.
 —The Hagemester Brewing Co.'s "Favorite" beer is put up in pints and quarts. Guaranteed pure and unadulterated. Telephone 64.
 —Robt. Porter has been selected as substitute clerk in the Stevens Point postoffice, he having passed a satisfactory examination last month.
 —Either the stores on Strong's avenue, Nos. 107 or 109, for rent immediately. Call upon or address Miss Flora Tack, 533 Main street, city.
 —Judge and Mrs. J. A. Murat left for Eau Claire, the last of the week, on an extended visit with friends, expecting to be gone for several weeks.
 —Geo. Wood, Fifield's tonsorial artist, arrived here Sunday morning and will visit with relatives in this and Waupaca counties for several days.
 —W. S. Clifford, of Rhinelander, is visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Clifford, coming as a delegate to the C. K. of W. convention.
 —Good pasture for stock, with spring water, 15 minutes walk from public square. Terms reasonable. Enquire of Fred. Hodsdon, the milkman.
 —Misses Emma and Hattie Varty, are visiting in the city, guests of their sister, Mrs. L. W. Eggleston, having accompanied that lady home from Appleton.
 —Miss Kate McMurray and brother, Johnnie, of Beaver Dam, arrived in this city last week to spend some time visiting among relatives and friends.
 —H. P. Maynard, manager of the Jackson Milling Co.'s interests at Wausau, spent a couple of days in the city, the last of the week, a guest of Mayor Barker.
 —A full line of lumber of all kinds, as well as timber, lath, shingles, etc., can be found at the North Side Lumber Co. yard. They are making a specialty of the retail trade.
 —F. J. O'Rourke, representing the Milwaukee Sentinel, spent a part of last week in the city, being here for the purpose of "writing up" some of the prominent working Republicans of the city for his paper.
 —Rev. M. H. Clifford, who has been located at Appleton much of the time during the past couple of years as assistant pastor, has been transferred to Berlin, to take full charge of a church. He entered upon his new duties last Sunday.
 —The Republican county convention, called to elect delegates to the state and congressional conventions, will be held at the court house at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Nine delegates are to be chosen to the state convention and five delegates to the congressional convention.

—Miss Mary La Fleur, of Portage, is the guest of Miss Mame Bischoff.
 —Call for the Hagemester Brewing Co.'s beer. Sold by all firstclass dealers.
 —When wanting upholstery done call upon John Peickert's Sons, 145 Main street.
 —Engineer Jas. McMahon, of Waukesha, has been in the city for a couple of days past.
 —A five room house for rent, at 226 Prairiestreet. Will rent cheap. Call on Eugene Tack.
 —When wanting wall paper, paints, oils or brushes, call upon Ira L. Eldredge, 812 Ellis street.
 —Mrs. Bowers, of DePere, is a guest at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Forsyth, at Sherman.
 —Ray Neumann left on Wednesday last to spend a few weeks with relatives at Neenah and Menasha.
 —Mrs. A. M. Fox, of Wausau, is in the city visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Clifford.
 —A. G. Green, at his meat market, pays the highest cash price for hides and pelts. Call and see him before you sell.
 —Mrs. R. B. Foote and sister, Miss Josie Kinne, of Buffalo, N. Y., are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Edwards of Whiting.
 —Try one glass of our ice cream soda and we feel confident you will come again for more. French, Campbell & Co.
 —Mrs. W. H. Pier and children are at Oshkosh, where they will spend several weeks visiting among relatives and friends.
 —Mrs. John J. Farrell, of Chicago, is in the city, a guest at the residence Dr. G. M. Houlehan, to remain for two or three weeks.
 —Adam Paulus, the enterprising editor of the Marshfield News and postmaster of that city, spent Sunday in Stevens Point.
 —Dr. Jesse Smith now has his dental office located on the ground floor, at the old stand, instead of up stairs, as stated last week.
 —Chas. E. Emmons, of Glidden, has been spending a few days in the city visiting among relatives and many friends, this being the first vacation for a long time.
 —Emil Voyer, who has spent the past several months at St. Paul and Minneapolis, is enjoying a short rest with his parents at Junction City and with friends in this city.
 —Rev. W. Trowbridge, of Fond du Lac, held divine services at the Church of the Intercession last Sunday, and will remain here until the return of Rev. R. H. Weller.
 —W. Edgar Brown, of Ashland, representing the Armour Packing Co., was a visitor to this city, on Sunday last, coming down to meet his wife, who had been visiting at Portage.
 —Mrs. S. J. Shafer, and daughter, Miss Callie, have been visiting at the home of Dr. von Neupert for a few days. Sam. also came down from Colby and spent Sunday in the city.
 —A. M. Fox, of the Fox-Manser Lumber Co., Wausau, came down Saturday evening and spent the ensuing thirty-six hours as a guest at the home of his father-in-law, W. J. Clifford.
 —Badges and tickets are now on sale for the State Druggists' convention at all the drug stores in Stevens Point. An investment of \$1.00 guarantees you admission to all entertainments.
 —The crop of wild raspberries and blackberries is unusually large this season, and the blueberry crop will also be abundant. The price is reasonable accordingly, and is not affected by the tariff.
 —John Blanchard, a former Stevens Point boy and son of Homer Blanchard, is visiting in the city, to remain a couple of weeks. John has charge of one of the departments in the great jewelry store of C. D. Peacock, corner of State and Adams streets.
 —Alvarado Davenport who twenty years ago left this city for the west, is now visiting with his mother and brother in Wausau. Since leaving Stevens Point, Alvarado has lived in a number of states, but now comes from Colorado, and is not in the best of health.
 —Prof. Schulze of Portage is in the city this week assisting the Amphions in furnishing convention music. He will also devote a few days to tuning pianos in first-class style, and those wanting work done are requested to leave orders at Arenberg's jewelry store.
 —Misses Etha and Edna Dawley, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Dawley, of Ada, Minn., are visiting at the home of their uncle, J. B. Dawley, in Stockton, and among other relatives and friends, to remain for several weeks. Both young ladies teach in the schools near their home.
 —The Wisconsin Conference, M. E. church, convenes in this city on the 30th of September. A canvass of a portion of the city has resulted in finding quarters for all except about forty of the two hundred and fifty clergymen who will attend. Anyone who can accommodate the visitors for the ensuing five or six days from the above date, will notify Rev. E. W. F. Requa at once.

—Farmers will find land plaster for potatoes, at 120 Clark street. E. M. Copps & Co.
 —Miss Emma Chenevert, of Fond du Lac, is the guest of her uncle, Jedd Chenevert, 817 Main street.
 —Rev. J. A. Geissler, of S. Kaukauna, and formerly of Custer, has been spending a couple of days in the city.
 —Col. Weissert and Col. Gray, of Milwaukee, were guests of Dept. Commander Jones when in the city this week.
 —Price Rood returned from Chicago, Saturday morning, where he had been during the previous several months.
 —W. L. Bronson spent Friday at Waupaca, where A. V. Fetter has the plumbing contract for the new jail being built.
 —Mrs. O. H. Lamoreux returned from Milwaukee, Thursday, where she visited with her son, Charles, for several days.
 —On the sixth page of this issue will be found the great speech of W. J. Bryan, Democrat President nominee, made at the Chicago convention.
 —Buyers of flour can save 75 cents per barrel by purchasing the celebrated Rosebud, manufactured by the Jackson Milling Co., instead of buying flour made elsewhere.
 —Fireman Dan. Schilling is taking a rest of several weeks from his duties on the Central, and will spend most of his time during the next three weeks fishing and hunting in Oneida county.
 —John Landers and Tim. O'Connor, two of Merrill's popular and prosperous lumbermen and loggers, spent Sunday in Stevens Point while on their way home from Oshkosh, and met many friends.
 —H. E. Martin and family intend to make their future home at Fond du Lac, Mr. Martin having purchased a residence in that city. Their departure, in a few weeks, will be regretted by hundreds of friends.
 —During his stay in this city, Col. E. O. Kimberley, "Wisconsin Soldier Singer," has been a guest of Owen Clark, commander of the Stevens Point Post. Both served in the same regiment during the war, the 3d Wisconsin infantry.
 —Mrs. Frank Billiter, of Minneapolis, is in the city visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. M. Lauber, on the North Side, where there is a family reunion this week, all being present except Louis, who is a resident of St. Paul.
 —The residence of Joseph Burlick, who resides in the town of Linwood, about one mile southwest of the city limits, was destroyed by fire, last Saturday, caused by a defective flue. Most of the contents were saved, but the loss to the owner is about \$300, without insurance.
 —Miss Edith Bremmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bremmer, and a graduate in the elementary class of '96, Stevens Point Normal, has accepted a position in the public schools at Sheboygan, for the coming year. Edwin O'Brien, of Eau Claire, a graduate of the same class, has accepted the principalship in a ward school at his home.
 —Chas. Helm, the Main street florist, returned from Winona last Thursday, for which place he left on his wheel the Saturday before. Mr. Helm owns a rather antiquated bicycle, much heavier than those turned out within the past two or three years, but he nevertheless covered nearly 200 miles in four days. The return trip was made by train.
 —Calvin Hubbard now walks about on crutches. A few days ago he rode down to the depot on the baggage wagon, and as they reached the station a sudden movement of the vehicle threw him out, striking a rock and breaking the bones in his left ankle. He will be unable to use the injured member for some time.
 —Rev. Father Wozny, a former pastor of St. Peter's church, on the North Side, but who has been in Cleveland, Ohio, and Merigold, Miss., during the past three or four years, spent a couple of days here last week. Father Wozny is now deeply interested in establishing a colony of Polish people in Missouri, where he says the soil is rich and productive, while the climate is all that could be desired.
 —The Wausau papers of last week contained an account of a little three year son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Hyman, formerly of this city, being lost. The parents and friends searched for several hours, the child's absence not being discovered until late in the evening, and after they had given up the search for the night and returned home, were overjoyed to find him lying fast asleep beneath one of the trees in their yard.
 —Mrs. D. Dyer and children returned from Cadott, last Wednesday, where they spent several weeks visiting her sister, Mrs. M. W. Doyle. Mrs. Dyer's second daughter, Grace, met with a serious accident on the 4th, from the effects of which she has not yet fully recovered. The little ones were handling parlor matches, when one of them set fire to Grace's dress, burning her side and arm quite badly, but by prompt work on the part of Mr. Doyle she was saved from permanent or fatal injuries.

—John Peickert's Sons, opposite the Curran House, are prepared to do upholstery in all its branches.
 —Mrs. B. H. Kohorn, and son, Herman, returned from New Richmond, today, where they visited relatives a couple of weeks.
 —Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Kelley and children, after a pleasant visit among relatives in Michigan, returned to the city on Saturday last.
 —C. H. Challen, Wisconsin representative of the Northwestern Miller, published at Minneapolis, transacted business in the city yesterday.
 —John A. Kuypers, editor of the Brown County Democrat, published at De Pere, is in the city, being a delegate from Branch No. 46, C. K. of W.
 —Send for free catalogue of the Chicago Barber School, 283 South Clark street, Chicago. The Barber Trade taught thoroughly in two months.
 —John Williams, of Wausau, is a guest at the home of his uncle, N. Berens, coming down to attend the convention and see the sights in a live city.
 —Geo. Werheim, Jr., Geo. Berkholder, Robt. Wyner and Emil Bohman rode down from Wausau, last Thursday morning, and witnessed the ball games at the fair grounds.
 —Your attention is directed to the "great closing out sale" ad. in this issue. Mr. Ross is slaughtering the Burr stock and all looking for bargains should call at 428 Main street.
 —Dr. Remington, who spent many years of his life in Stevens Point, has been stricken with paralysis at his home in Westfield. Clarence Karner, his grandson, was called there yesterday.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Houlehan, of Tomahawk, are spending a few days in the city visiting among relatives and many friends, Mr. Houlehan being a delegate to the C. K. of W. convention.
 —Rev. N. July, for a number of years pastor of St. Stephen's church in this city, but who has been in Mississippi for two years, is here attending the convention. Father July is now located at St. John's, Calumet county.
 —Eight people are now employed at B. H. Kohorn's cigar factory on Main street, and within a few days he will have on the market a fine line of "smokers." The 10 cents brands are "Gen. Knox," "Gen. Sherman," and "The Point." His leading nickel cigar is called "Old Dan."
 —Maj. W. H. Lake, of Marshfield, was a Stevens Point visitor last Friday, coming down to complete arrangements for the camp meeting of Christian Crusaders in this city, which will commence August 1st and continue for two weeks. The gathering is expected to be a very large one.
 —Among the relatives present from abroad who attended the funeral of A. J. Empey, last Friday, were H. L. Empey and Mrs. Frank Ross, of Wausau, son and daughter of the deceased; Albert Empey, of Wausau, A. J. Empey, Milladore, and Alexander and Mrs. W. J. Empey, of Merrill, nephews and niece of the deceased.
 —W. F. Dewey covered the distance between the Green Bay depot in Plover and the Central depot in this city, a space of four miles, over poor roads much of the way, in 13 minutes 12 seconds. O. E. Virum and Rob. Alban went to Amherst, Sunday, in 1 hour and 10 minutes, lowering the previous record just four minutes.
 —Every Saturday afternoon until further notice, (beginning June 13th) the ladies of the Presbyterian church will have a table in the H. D. McCulloch Co. store, where they will offer for sale steamed brown bread, baked beans, cottage cheese, cakes, doughnuts and the like. They will also fill orders sent in beforehand. Orders can be left with Mrs. Buckingham, 432 Main street.
 —Owen Clark, commander of Stevens Point Post, G. A. R., has been appointed as a member of the board of visitors to the Wisconsin Veterans' Home at Waupaca. The board consists of Col. B. F. Bryant, of Madison, Mr. Clark, of this city, and R. H. Johnson, editor of the Wausau Central. The appointments, which were made by Dept. Commander Jones, are all excellent ones.
 —Prof. Pray and two sons and Prof. Culver and two sons started on a trip down the Wisconsin, Tuesday morning. They were provided with boats and full camping outfits for a cruise of several days. The boats were placed in the river below Grand Rapids, and from there they intend to row down the stream as far as Kilbourn City, making observations along the route, and return by train from Portage in a couple of weeks.
 —Chas. Repholtz, employed as a driver for Nick Miller, the butcher, was thrown from his wagon, last Thursday evening, and for a time it was thought he was seriously injured. He was driving down the avenue, with a friend sitting beside him, when the pole dropped out of the neckyoke. The wagon came to a sudden stop, throwing both men to the pavement, and Repholtz, who was carried into Dorsey's livery office, was unconscious for a time. Dr. Rood had been quickly summoned in the meantime.

Three
Car Loads
 of
New Goods
 —at the—
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HIS SILVER TONGUE.

Speech That Won Bryan the Nomination.

REPLY TO SENATOR HILL.

An Eloquent Defense of the Platform.

His Views on Finance, the Income Tax, Tenure of Office, the Tariff and Business—He Declares He Is Ready to Meet the Gold Standard Men on Every Point.

All that the imagination pictures of Demosthenes and Cicero, all that we have heard of the great orators of the English tongue, was realized.

HENRY GEORGE.

The delegates sat as if enchanted. It was a display of eloquence pure and undiluted. Henry Clay himself could not have created so great a furor.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

Bryan's speech was the finest I have ever listened to. JOHN P. ALTGELD.

Here is the speech by W. J. Bryan in the national convention at Chicago that made him famous and that nominated him for the presidency:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

I would be presumptuous indeed to present myself against the distinguished gentleman to whom you have listened if this were but a measuring of ability, but this is not a contest among persons. The humblest citizen in all the land when clad in the armor of a righteous cause is stronger than all the whole hosts of error that they can bring. I come to speak to you in defense of a cause as holy as the cause of liberty—the cause of humanity.

When this debate is concluded, a motion will be made to lay upon the table the resolution offered in commendation of the administration, and also the resolution in condemnation of the administration. I shall object to bringing this question down to a level of persons. The individual is an atom—he is born, he acts, he dies—but principles are eternal, and this has been a contest of principle.

Never before in the history of this country has there been witnessed such a contest as that through which we have passed. Never before in the history of American politics has a great issue been fought out as this issue has been by the voters themselves. On the 4th of March, 1895, a few Democrats, most of them members of congress, issued an address to the Democrats of the nation asserting that the money question was the paramount issue of the hour, asserting also the right of a majority of the Democratic party to control the position of the party on this paramount issue, concluding with the request that all believers in free coinage of silver in the Democratic party should organize and take charge of and control the policy of the Democratic party.

Three months later, at Memphis, an organization was perfected and the silver Democrats went forth openly and boldly and courageously proclaiming their belief and declaring that if successful they would crystallize in a platform the declaration which they had made, and then began the conflict with a zeal approaching the zeal which inspired the crusaders who followed Peter the Hermit. Our silver Democrats went forth from victory unto victory until they were assembled here, not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter the judgment rendered by the plain people of this country.

In this contest brother has been arrayed against brother and father against son. The warmest ties of love and acquaintance and association have been disregarded. Old leaders have been cast aside when they refused to give expression to the sentiments of those whom they would lead, and new leaders have sprung up to give direction to this cause of truth.

Thus has the contest been waged, and we have assembled here under as binding and solemn instructions as were ever fastened upon the representatives of a people. We do not come as individuals. Why, as individuals we might have been glad to compliment the gentleman from New York (Senator Hill). But we knew that the people for whom we speak would never be willing to put him in a position where he could thwart the will of the Democratic party. I say it was not a question of persons; it was a question of principle, and it is not with gladness, my friends, that we find ourselves brought into conflict with those who are now arrayed on the other side.

The gentleman who just preceded

(Governor Russell) spoke of the old state of Massachusetts. Let me assure him that not one person in all this convention entertains the least hostility to the people of the state of Massachusetts. But we stand here representing people who are the equals before the law of the largest citizens in the state of Massachusetts. When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests by your course.

We say to you that you have made too limited in its application the definition of the business man. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. The attorney in a country town is as much a business man as the corporation counsel in a great metropolis. The merchant at the crossroads store is as much a business man as the merchant of New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and toils all day, begins in the spring and toils all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the board of trade and bets upon the price of grain. The miners who go a thousand feet into the earth or climb 2,000 feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding places the precious metals to be poured in the channels of trade are as much business men as the few financial magnates who in a back room corner the money of the world.

We come to speak for this broader class of business men. Ah, my friends, we say not one word against those who live upon the Atlantic coast; but those hardy pioneers who braved all the dangers of the wilderness, who have made the desert to blossom as the rose—those pioneers away out there, rearing their children near to nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds; out there where they have created schoolhouses for the education of their youth, and churches where they praise their Creator, and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of their dead, are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any people in this country.

It is for these that we speak. We do not come as aggressors. Our war is not a war of conquest. We are fighting in the defense of our homes, our families and posterity. We have petitioned, and our petitions have been scorned. We have entreated, and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged and they have mocked, and our calamity came. We beg no longer. We entreat no more. We petition no more. We defy them.

The gentleman from Wisconsin has said he fears a Robespierre. My friend, in this land of the free you need fear no tyrant who will spring up from among the people. What we need is an Andrew Jackson to stand as Jackson stood against the encroachments of aggrandized wealth.

They tell us that this platform was made to catch votes. We reply to them that changing conditions make new issues; that the principles upon which rest Democracy are as everlasting as the hills, but that they must be applied to new conditions as they arise. Conditions have arisen, and we are attempting to meet those conditions.

They tell us that the income tax ought not to be brought in here. That is a new idea. They criticize us for our criticism of the supreme court of the United States. My friends, we have not criticized; we have simply called attention to what you know. If you want criticisms, read the dissenting opinions of the court. That will give you criticisms. They say we passed an unconstitutional law. I deny it—the income tax was not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was not unconstitutional when it was before the supreme court for the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind; and we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind.

The income tax is a just law. It simply intends to put the burdens of government justly upon the backs of the people. I am in favor of an income tax. When I find a man who is not willing to pay his share of the burden of the government which protects him, I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours.

He says we are opposing the national bank currency. It is true. If you will read what Thomas Benton said, you will find that he said that in searching history he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson. That was Cicero, who destroyed the conspiracies of Catiline and saved Rome. He did for Rome what Jackson did when he destroyed the bank conspiracy and saved America.

We say in our platform that we believe that the right to coin money and issue money is a function of government. We believe it. We believe it is a part of sovereignty, and can no more, with safety, be delegated to private in-

dividuals than we could afford to delegate to private individuals the power to make penal statutes or to levy laws for taxation. Mr. Jefferson, who was once regarded as a good Democratic authority, seems to have a different opinion from the gentleman who has addressed us on the part of the minority. Those who are opposed to this proposition tell us that the issue of paper money is a function of the bank, and that the government ought to go out of the banking business. I stand with Jefferson rather than with them and tell them, as he did, that the issue of money is a function of the government and that the banks ought to go out of the government business.

They complain about the plank which declares against the life tenure in office. They have tried to strain it to mean that which it does not mean. What we oppose in that plank is the life tenure that is being built up in Washington which excludes from participation in the benefits the humbler members of our society. I cannot dwell longer in my limited time. [Cries of "Go on! Go on!"]

Let me call attention to two or three great things. The gentleman from New York says that he will propose an amendment providing that this change in our laws shall not affect contracts already made. Let me remind him that there is no intention of affecting those contracts which, according to the present laws, are made payable in gold. But if he means to say that we cannot change our monetary system without protecting those who have loaned money before the change was made, I want to ask him where, in law or in morals, he can find authority for not protecting the debtors when the act of 1878 was passed, but now insists that we must protect the creditor. He says he also wants to amend this law and provide that if we fail to maintain a parity within a year we will then suspend the coinage of silver. We reply that when we advocate a thing which we believe will be successful we are not compelled to raise a doubt as to our own sincerity by trying to show what we will do if we can. I ask him, if he will apply his logic to us, why he does not apply it to himself? He says that he wants this country to try to secure an international agreement. Why doesn't he tell us what he is going to do if they fail to secure an international agreement? There is more reason for him to do that than for us to fail to maintain the parity. They have tried for 30 years—for 30 years—to secure an international agreement, and those are waiting for it most patiently who don't want it at all.

Now, my friends, let me come to the great paramount issue. If they ask us here why it is that we say more on the money question than we say upon the tariff question, I reply that if protection has slain its thousands, the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands. If they ask us why we did not embody all these things in our platform which we believe, we reply to them that when we have restored the money of the constitution all other necessary reforms will be possible and that until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished. Why is it that within three months such a change has come over the sentiment of this country? Three months ago, when it was confidently asserted that those who believed in the gold standard would frame our platform and nominate our candidate, even the advocates of the gold standard did not think that we could elect a president, but they had good reason for the suspicion, because there is scarcely a state here today asking for the gold standard that is not within the absolute control of the Republican party.

But note the change. Mr. McKinley was nominated at St. Louis upon a platform that declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until it should be changed into bimetalism by an international agreement. Mr. McKinley was the most popular man among the Republicans, and everybody three months ago in the Republican party prophesied his election. How is it today? Why, that man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon—that man shudders today when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Not only that, but as he listens he can hear with ever increasing distinctness the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena.

Why this change? Ah, my friends, is not the change evident to any one who will look at the matter? It is no private character, however pure, no personal popularity, however great, that can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people the man who will either declare that he is in favor of fastening the gold standard upon this people or who is willing to surrender the right of self government and place the legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers.

We go forth confident that we shall win. Why? Because upon the para-

mount issue in this campaign there is not a spot of ground upon which the enemy will dare to challenge battle. Why? If they tell us that the gold standard is a good thing, we point to their platform and tell them that their platform pledges the party to get rid of a gold standard and substitute bimetalism.

If the gold standard is a good thing, why try to get rid of it? I might call attention to the fact that some of the people who are in this convention today and who tell you that we ought to declare in favor of international bimetalism and thereby declare that a gold standard is wrong and that the principle of bimetalism is better—these very people four months ago were open and avowed advocates of the gold standard and telling us that we could not legislate two metals together even with all the world.

I want to suggest this truth—that if the gold standard is a good thing we ought to declare in favor of its retention and not in favor of abandoning it; and if the gold standard is a bad thing, why should we wait until some other nations are willing to help us let go? Here is the line of battle. We care not upon which issue they force the fight. We are prepared to meet them on either issue or on both. If they tell us that the gold standard is the standard of civilization, we reply to them that this, the most enlightened of all the nations of the earth, has never declared for a gold standard and both the parties this year are declaring against it. If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why, my friends, should we not have it? So, if they come to meet us on that, we can present the history of our nation.

More than that, we can tell them this—that they will search the pages of history in vain to find a single instance in which the common people of any land have ever declared themselves in favor of a gold standard. They can find where the holders of fixed investments have. Mr. Carlisle said in 1878 that this was a struggle between the idle holders of idle capital and the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country; and, my friends, it is simply a question that we shall decide upon which side shall the Democratic party fight—upon the side of the idle holders of idle capital or upon the side of the struggling masses? That is the question that the party must answer first, and then it must be answered by each individual hereafter.

The sympathies of the Democratic party, as described by the platform, are on the side of the struggling masses, who have ever been the foundation of the Democratic party. There are two ideas of government. There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well to do prosperous their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up and through every class and rest upon it.

You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities rest upon these broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic; but destroy our farms, and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country. My friends, we shall declare that this nation is able to legislate for its own people on every question without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. Upon that issue we expect to carry every single state in this Union.

I shall not slander the fair state of Massachusetts nor the state of New York by saying that when its citizens are confronted with the proposition, Is this nation able to attend to its own business?—I will not slander either one by saying that the people of those states will declare our helpless impotency as a nation to attend to our own business. It is the issue of 1776 over again. Our ancestors, when but 3,000,000, had the courage to declare their political independence of every other nation upon earth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have grown to 70,000,000, declare that we are less independent than our forefathers? No, my friends, it will never be the judgment of this people.

Therefore, we care not upon what lines the battle is fought. If they say bimetalism is good, but we cannot have it till some nation helps us, we reply that, instead of having a gold standard because England has, we shall restore bimetalism because the United States has. If they dare to come out and in the open and defend the gold standard as a good thing, we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests, and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

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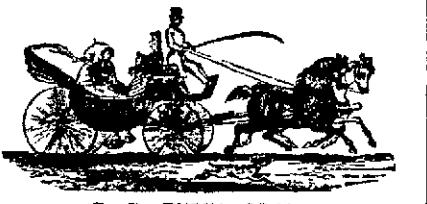
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Legals.
[1st pub. July 8—Ins. 7.]

J. N. CIRCUIT COURT, PORTAGE COUNTY.
In re: Estate of John L. McGarmon, deceased. Plaintiff, vs. William Moran, Rhoda P. Moran, Frank Machin, Milwaukee Harvesting Co. and J. F. Gallagher & Co., defendants.
By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment rendered in said Circuit Court, in the above entitled action, which judgment was dated June 26th, 1896, and docketed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Portage County, on the same day, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin, on the 23rd day of August, 1896, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, all the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount due the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs, together with the disbursements of sale and solicitor's fees, to-wit: Situated in the County of Portage and State of Wisconsin, and described as the south one-half of the north-west quarter of Section 28, Township 21 North, of Range 10 East, Dated Waupaca, Wis., July 23, 1896.
JOHN LEAHY, Sheriff of Portage County, Wis.
CHURCHILL & SANBORN, Attys. for Plaintiff.

TAKEN UP.
Came into the enclosures of the undersigned, at the corner of Clark and Pine streets, Stevens Point, Wis., Tuesday, June 23, 1896, one black pony, about 17 years old, with white mark on forehead. Tail and mane cut short. Owner will please call, and receive property, pay charges and take same away.
Dated Stevens Point, Wis., June 30, 1896.
L. E. MCGARMON.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.
To Charles L. Enckling and Mathilda H. Enckling, his wife, and to all whom it may concern:
Notice is hereby given, that the mortgagee hereinbefore described with the premises hereinafter described, or sufficient thereof to satisfy such mortgage pursuant to a power of sale contained in such mortgage, and which power of sale the mortgagee hereinafter named empowered the mortgagee, her heirs, personal representatives and assigns, to sell the said premises in default being made in any condition thereof.
That such mortgage was given as collateral security for the payment of a note bearing date with the said mortgage, and one of the terms and conditions of the said note was as follows: "If default shall be made in the payment of interest, or in case of failure to comply with any of the conditions or arrangements of the mortgage, collateral security, then the whole amount of the principal shall, at the option of the mortgagee, or her representatives or assigns, (notice of such option being hereby expressed in writing) become payable without any notice whatever;" that therefore the said mortgage is in terms an option mortgage, empowering and authorizing the mortgagee, at her option, to declare the whole amount mentioned and specified in the said mortgage as the principal sum, as due, collectible and demandable upon default of any of the conditions of said mortgage; that such default has occurred, namely, in annual interest due on the principal sum in said mortgage has not been paid, which amounted to \$21.00 and became due and payable on the 21st day of April, 1896; in the reason of such failure and refusal to pay the said annual interest of \$21.00, the mortgagee has elected and declared the whole amount of the principal as now due and immediately payable.
That no action has been commenced to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; that the mortgage containing the said power of sale contained in the said mortgage, having been duly recorded for record on the 14th day of April, 1894, at 5:30 o'clock P. M. of said day, and recorded in Volume 8 of Mortgages, on page 61, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Portage County, Wis.
That the names of the mortgagees are Charles L. Enckling and Mathilda H. Enckling, his wife, and the name of the mortgagee is Maria A. Gerber. The date of the mortgage is the 21st day of April, 1894. The amount claimed to be due thereon at the date of this notice is \$73.47, including principal and interest up to this date, whereof \$50 constitutes the principal sum.
The following is a description of the mortgaged premises: The south half of the north-east quarter (n. e. 1/4) of Section fifteen (15), also the undivided one-half interest in and to the north-west quarter (n. w. 1/4) of the north-east quarter (n. e. 1/4) of said section number fifteen (15), all in Township number twenty-four (24) North, of Range number six (6) East, containing 100 acres of land, according to Government Survey, be the same more or less.
That the said mortgage provided for the payment of \$35 as and for solicitor's fees, in case of the sale of the said mortgaged premises pursuant to the power of sale contained in the said mortgage; that the undersigned, pursuant to such power of sale, which became operative by reason of the failure on the part of the defendants to pay said interest of \$21 on the 21st day of April, 1896, and upon the further failure to pay the principal sum of \$50, which became due by reason of the plaintiff's election to demand the same, by reason of the failure to pay same to mortgagee, the said Maria A. Gerber, will sell said mortgaged premises or so much thereof as may suffice to satisfy said mortgage, including the principal sum and interest and solicitor's fees, and the costs, charges and expenses of said sale, at public auction, which sale will be had at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, of Monday, the 23rd day of August, 1896, at the Court House, near the west door thereof, in the Second Ward, in the city of Stevens Point, Portage County, State of Wisconsin, for cash to the best and highest bidder, and that the undersigned, as agent of the mortgagee, or any deputy of the said county, is hereby appointed to conduct and make such sale.
Dated at Fond du Lac, Wis., this 23rd day of June, 1896.
MARIA A. GERBER, Mortgagee.
F. J. WATERS, Attorney for Mortgagee.
P. O. Address: 139 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Legals.
[1st pub. July 15—Ins. 7.]

SUMMONS—In Circuit Court, Portage County. George W. Van Buskirk and Charles L. Van Buskirk, Plaintiffs, vs. Theresa Chilla, Frank Chilla, George Chilla, Anna Chilla, Mary Chilla, Theresa Chilla and Peter Chilla, heirs at law of Kazimier Chilla, deceased, and J. D. Curran and Louis Wiesner, copartners under the firm name of Curran & Wiesner, and Joseph Quinn, George Glinitski and Frank Shafanski, Defendants.
The State of Wisconsin, To the said Defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action of the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is hereby served upon you.
CATE, SANBORN, LAMOREUX & PARK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
P. O. Address: Stevens Point, Wis.

To the said Defendant, Frank Chilla: Take notice that the complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Portage County, Wisconsin, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1896.
CATE, SANBORN, LAMOREUX & PARK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Real Estate.
REAL ESTATE AGENCY
For Lots, Houses, Wild and Improved Lands, &c.,
REQUIRE OF
R. H. BUTTERFIELD & CO.

When Others Fail
CONSULT
DR. REA,
the acknowledged leading and most successful specialist of this country.

HE WILL BE AT
JACOBS HOUSE,
FRIDAY, JULY 24.
One Day. Consultation Free.

DOCTOR REA,

A specialist who has visited our city every four weeks for over a year, and one who has attained a position in the special practice of medicine that few others of his age possess. His ability to treat chronic diseases has been most thoroughly demonstrated to the people throughout the state.

CHRONIC CATARRH, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Lung diseases, including Early Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Constitutional Catarrh, Pleurisy, etc. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Stomach and Bowel Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, and Chronic Female Diseases. All nervous affections, with symptoms of dizziness, confusion of ideas, loss of sleep, forgetfulness, etc. Indigestion, interrupted nutrition, slow growth in children and wasting diseases in adults.

NOISES IN THE EAR—(catarrhal deafness, Chronic, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Uterus, Organs, Hemorrhoids (Piles) treated without the knife. No pain and no detention from business.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN suffering from Spasmodic and Insipid, as the result of Self Abuse in youth or excess in mature years, and other causes, producing some of the following effects, such as Emaciation, Bleaches, Debility, Nervousness, Irritability, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory and Sexual Extinction, which until the victim for business or marriage, should call and see DR. REAR and get his opinion.

LOYD THE PUZZLER.
A BROOKLYNITE WHO TAXES THE MINDS OF THE WORLD.

Some of His Puzzles Published by the Ten Million and Spread to Every Corner of the Earth—How He Invents Them and What He Finds by Them.

Puzzling people's brains is a paying business if it be done cleverly enough. The entire thinking world loves the fight against intangible obstacles to be found in a good problem. It is like playing chess or any other game requiring consideration and concentration without the necessity of a personal opponent. Great as is the part played temporarily in the mental life of the civilized world by the famous puzzles which come out from time to time, the origin of these is comparatively little known. Probably not one in a thousand of the persons whose heads he has caused to ache has ever heard the name of Sam Loyd.

Mr. Loyd is a resident of Brooklyn and does his curious work in a house which has been built from the proceeds of his puzzles. He is, besides a puzzle maker, an artist of some ability, the inventor of several mechanical devices, a clever writer, a fine chess player and a profound and original mathematician. His ability in mathematics is at the bottom of most of his successful puzzles and problems, though some of his contrivances can be traced to no other source than knack and natural ingenuity. As he himself says of these, he "just happened to hit on them." In general his puzzles may be divided into two classes—those which are based upon some scientific principle and those which are merely chance puzzles. This last class may be subdivided again into puzzles requiring mental dexterity and those requiring manual dexterity to solve them.

Of the first class the famous 15 block puzzle is a good example, and as instances of the two divisions of the second may be cited the galloping horse, which brandishes its maddening legs in the face of a distracted public to the extent of 100,000,000 copies, and the "pigs in clover," originally "Le Petit Bagatelle," which spread ruin and devastation over the nervous systems of four continents only a few years ago with its obstinately perverse marbles running in all directions except the right one around the little circular tracks.

Probably this and the 15 block puzzle are the most prominent of Mr. Loyd's inventions. To solve the pigs in clover puzzle calls for steadiness of nerve, control of temper and perseverance. Nobody has ever solved the 15 puzzle. An entire book might be written about the 15 block puzzle without exhausting the literature of the subject already extant.

"What one of your puzzles have you made the most money out of?" asked the reporter.

"The donkey puzzle," said Mr. Loyd, "where the object is to put the jockeys on the donkeys. This I patented and sold in large quantities, and no fewer than 100,000,000 copies were printed, mostly for advertising purposes. That is merely a trick puzzle with no underlying problem. No real brain work is required to solve it; it's just a question of hitting on it. That was the way of its invention too; I just chanced upon it. The same is true of the pony puzzle. On a return voyage from Europe in 1868 one of my fellow passengers was Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania. To entertain the voyage I had been propounding problems and performing tricks for some of the others, and finally the governor challenged me to produce a new puzzle then and there. Sitting down with a pencil and paper I turned out the pony which has since become so famous, cut him in three pieces and turned him over to the crowd to solve. The object is to show the pony trotting. After vainly puzzling over it Governor Curtin came to me for the solution, and on learning it offered to open a basket of champagne for the man or woman who could make the animal gallop before the voyage was over. Nobody got the reward, and afterward I brought out the puzzle through the American News Company. It spread to the extent of 1,000,000 copies. P. T. Barnum took it up first for advertising purposes and ordered it in 10,000,000 lots.

"These are not the puzzles I am proud of, however. The best problems are those that have a mathematical or scientific basis. The trick is to work out your puzzle from its scientific basis and then to conceal the foundation as to make it impervious to the public. Take the problem of the two squares, the large one surrounded at one corner by a smaller one, the exterior of the side of the larger forming the side of the smaller. They may be of any sizes provided they are perfect squares. The object is to divide the figure into three parts which will form a perfect square, and its solution is based upon a perfect square forty-seven problem of Euclid. Similar in nature is the Swiss flag trick, although based upon a different demonstration.

"One interesting trick, arithmetical instead of geometrical, I picked up from a little Swiss maiden of 7 years whose acquaintance I made at Auldorf. She played with a daisy, challenging any of our party to beat her at it, the game being to pick off either one or two petals at a time and the object to leave the last petal to your opponent. No matter who played first the child beat us every one. Afterward I studied out the problem and have since made a game of it.

Others of Mr. Loyd's arithmetical puzzles are the Columbus puzzle, a combination of figures to be added up in a certain way, and the centennial puzzle of 1870—to add up the numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, using each but once, so as to make the sum 100. To get this result fractions must be used. Since his early childhood Mr. Loyd's mathematical bent has been very strong, and he frequently receives letters from the most famous mathematicians in this country and England asking for his solution of various knotty problems.

Hundreds of chess problems of his invention have become famous, and he is probably the foremost formulator of chess problems in this country, if not in the world. His first prize for a problem was taken when he was but 14 years old, and he has taken ten others since—New York Sun.

The Book on the Lawyer's Table.
Before the Hon. John S. Lambart became a justice of the supreme court of the state of New York and while he was yet a humble practitioner in a quiet Chautauque county village he had a client with a religious bent. One day the client called at the lawyer's office, and noticing a small leather bound volume on his desk remarked: "Ah, John, I am glad to see such books lying on your desk. If you follow its teachings, you will surely go to the right place."

"And if I don't," broke in the jurist, "I'll go to jail." The person had mistaken the criminal code for the Bible.—Buffalo Courier.

MUST THE WEDDING RING GO!
Will Woman Rebel Against Wearing the Symbol of Man's Authority?
For 2,000 years, ever since the Romans plighted their troth with a tiny iron band, the magic circle has kept its hold upon the world, but will that hold be as firm in the future? It must be remembered that, after all, the ring is nothing more than a symbol; that the putting on of a ring is not necessary to complete the legal contract of marriage.

Nor are signs wanting that its star is already on the wane. The engagement ring may be regarded as doomed, since Princess May substituted an engagement bracelet for the conventional ring of betrothal. She has not indeed declined the "mystic symbol of the union of hearts" presented by the Welsh people to the Duke of York, but the refusal of the engagement ring might quite fairly be regarded as the first step in the path toward the abolition of its more important successor.

There is yet another argument against the wedding ring. The ring was adopted as the outward and visible sign of power and authority. In the olden days, when messages were sent by word of mouth, it was the custom, in order to prove the authenticity of the bearer, to intrust him with the signet ring of the sender.

Thus, when a man took unto himself a wife, whom he placed at the head of his household, that delegated authority was made visible to the world by conferring upon her the all potent ring—the only distinction being that the woman wore her ring on the left hand, as being the inferior hand of the two, while the man, as lord and master, carried his upon the right or superior hand.

In a day, therefore, when the woman claims the authority in her own right and scornfully repudiates the idea of being "delegated," it would be only consistent for her to refuse the symbol. If indeed there should be a conferring of rings at all, it would be more in keeping with the man to receive it, since the spirit of the age is all in favor of his being the delegated authority.

It is not generally known that in all there are about 24 different makes of rings and three qualities of gold. The cheap quality is in favor with the Scotch and Irish, while in the north of England heavy rings are in demand. Of the two styles of ring—the round and the broad sort—the popular taste most approve the latter as being most showy. The wants of the United Kingdom in this respect are supplied for the most part by Birmingham, where the trade is so brisk that it is no uncommon thing for one establishment to turn out batches of from 60 to 70 dozen a week, and so far as we can see at present there seems no prospect of any decay in their thriving trade.—Pearson's Magazine.

The New Czar.
In the United States a newly elected president takes the oath of office, and thereby is president de facto and de jure for four years by grace and will of the sovereign people. In Russia the people, directly or by their representatives, take an oath of obedience to the new sovereign and thereby place themselves under his command so long as he may live. In the one case the president swears that he will observe and conform to the constitution and the law as made by the people; in the other the people swear that they will obey such laws as the czar may make. As a sequence of the different methods of inauguration, assassination of the chief magistrate is rare in the United States and frequent in Russia.

Yet it cannot be denied that the Russian czar is regarded with affectionate, if superstitious, reverence by the commonalty of his vast realm. It is the students, the lawyers, the newly rich and the disappointed politicians among the old rich that are disaffected. The Russian motif neither deifies a republic nor understands the meaning of it. What he may do 50 or even 20 years hence is doubtful. The world moves very fast after railways have been laid upon its surface, and railway building is in progress throughout Russia.

But at present the throne of the czar seems to have the attributes of durability. The new monarch is handsome and pleasing and is said to be wise. He manifests the utmost confidence in the loyalty of his people and chiefs under the military guardship that his advisors deem necessary for his protection during the long ordeal of the coronation festivities. If he grant extension of popular rights as they are from time to time demanded; if he bend his sovereignty toward the constitutional form—in fact, if he make haste slowly yet steadily toward liberalism, he may leave his scepter to a long line of Romanoffs. But if he prove to be a reactionary, who shall predict the future? For Russia lies in the path of the democratic wind.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Dangers of Ice Cream.
The ice cream vender, according to the London Lancet, a menace to health and should be carefully looked after by all persons who have due regard for sanitary conditions. In the course of the investigation of a health commission it was found that a great deal of the ice cream sold by vendors was made in cellars, in some instances on floors laid over wet places where the mud spurted up through the boards at every step. A microscopic examination of some of the cream made in a place of this sort revealed disgusting ingredients of all kinds—insects, hairs, lint, bits of straw and filth from the streets, to say nothing of countless unappetizing articles not to be mentioned to ears polite.

The summing up of the situation is that under no circumstances should ice cream be made in cellars. There is no more desirable medium for the propagation of bacilli, and for this reason all operations connected with their manufacture should be conducted in clean, dry, above ground places. The ingredients ought to be thoroughly cooked and cooled in vessels covered with thick cloth. Ice cream is wholesome or otherwise, depending on the care taken in its making.

It Won't Be Printed.
A represents a ticket office.
B represents line of people waiting to purchase tickets.
C represents the point where Jones stood at 9 a. m.
D represents the point where Jones stood at 10 a. m.
E represents the point where Jones stood at 11 a. m.

Query—What will Jones say when he reaches A and finds he has been standing in the wrong line?—London Answers

Lifted and Dropped.
"And are you really the gentleman who writes those funny things for the morning paper?" asked the ingenious girl.
"I am," admitted the humorist, with as much modesty as he could command.
"There is one thing I would like to know. What makes you put the name of some other paper after the very funniest ones?"—Cincinnati Enquirer

They Are Marked This Way
TRADE MARK
CELLULOID
The genuine interlined collars and cuffs with a "Celluloid" trade mark, and only water-proof collars and cuffs worth buying.

TRADE MARK
CELLULOID
They are worth buying, because they wear six times longer than linen, keep clean longer, and when soiled, you can clean them yourself.

TRADE MARK
CELLULOID
You can clean them yourself with a wet cloth—as easily and quickly as you can wash your hands—whether at home or abroad.

TRADE MARK
CELLULOID
At home or abroad, you'll find them more comfortable, more convenient and more economical than any other collars and cuffs made.

TRADE MARK
CELLULOID
About no imitations. Made in all styles and sizes. Sold everywhere or sent by express. Collars 50c, cuffs 25c, extra postage and freight. THE CELLULOID COMPANY, NEW YORK.

SAPOLIO is the best cleanser for these goods.

NEZ PERCE, POTLACH, PALOUSE.
These are the names of three great agricultural and fruit growing districts in Idaho and Washington reached by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

They each adjoin the other, are similar in products, climate and character, and together form a region for the homeseeker hard to equal. The Palouse region has long been noted for its marvelous grain production. It is to the Pacific Coast what the Red River Valley is to Minnesota and North Dakota.

The Potlach country is like unto the Palouse, and adjoins it on the east.

The Nez Perce region lies south of the others and has until recently been a part of a great Indian reservation. 500,000 acres of it have been thrown open to settlement and its lands can be bought at cheap prices and on favorable terms. Write to CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn., for folder and rates.

Pillsbury's
Flour
Is the Highest Standard.
22,500 Barrels Daily Capacity
H. D. McCulloch & Co.

LOUIS PORT,
Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Retailer of
FINE CIGARS.

A nice line of
TOBACCO, PIPES,
CIGAR HOLDERS, ETC.
Constantly on hand.
THE "L. P." CIGARS A SPECIALTY.
Factory on Strong's Avenue

CURRAN HOUSE,
Stevens Point, Wisconsin.
H. & J. D. Curran, Proprietors.
This house is convenient to all the principal business houses in the city. Good Sample Rooms for travelling salesmen. Free bus to and from all trains.

John Cadman,
Drugs and Medicines,
Toilet Articles,
Stationery and Cigars.

Our Prescription Department is stocked with an entirely new line of Pure Drugs and Chemicals.
Frank C. Bailey, Prescription Clerk.
419 Main St., Stevens Point.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

Arrival and departure of trains from Stevens Point:
GOING SOUTH.
ASHLAND AND ST. PAUL.
Arrive. Depart.
Passenger No. 3. 1:45 a.m. 1:55 a.m.
Passenger No. 4. 10:20 a.m. 10:30 a.m.
Passenger No. 5. 5:15 p.m. 5:25 p.m.
Marshfield Local No. 15. 6:40 a.m.
Marshfield Local No. 16. 8:02 p.m.
No. 31 (Sundays only). 11:45 a.m. 11:50 a.m.

GOING NORTH.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.
Passenger No. 4. 2:35 a.m. 2:45 a.m.
Passenger No. 5. 10:35 a.m. 10:45 a.m.
Passenger No. 6. 2:50 p.m. 3:00 p.m.

Freight Division.
Passenger No. 52. 10:20 a.m. 10:30 a.m.
Passenger No. 53. 10:35 a.m. 10:45 a.m.
Freight No. 54. 1:45 p.m. 1:55 p.m.
Freight No. 55. 9:40 a.m. 9:50 a.m.

FREIGHT TRAINS. Depart.
St. P. and Chipp. Falls, No. 7. 6:15 a.m.
St. P. to Oshkosh, No. 36. 8:15 a.m.

EXPLANATION.
Daily.
Daily except Sunday.
Nos. 3 and 4 run between Chicago, Milwaukee and Eau Claire.
Nos. 1 and 2 will have buffet parlor cars between Ashland and Milwaukee.
H. F. Whitcomb, Gen. Mgr. J. C. Post, G. P. & T. A.

GREEN BAY & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Time table taking effect Sunday, July 23rd, 1896.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH AND EAST.
Leave, Passenger. 2:35 P. M.
Arrive, Passenger. 6:50 A. M.
Leave, Passenger. 10:35 A. M.
Arrive, Passenger. 3:31 P. M.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH AND WEST.
Leave, Passenger. 10:35 A. M.
Arrive, Passenger. 8:15 P. M.
Leave, Passenger. 7:45 A. M.
Arrive, Passenger. 3:31 P. M.

S. W. CHAMPION, GEN. SGT.

The Gazette.

MEEHAN.

Geo. Smart, of Plover, was calling on friends here Sunday.

Mr. J. Pierce and wife, of Plover, called on Mrs. R. Morrison here Sunday.

H. Barton, of Hancock, was seen on our streets Sunday.

Mrs. Henry Blood is on the sick list.

Quarterly meeting will be held next Sabbath at Mill Creek. All are cordially invited to attend.

Raspberries are quite plenty and selling for 5 cents per quart.

BUENA VISTA.

Quite dry again and many wishing for rain.

Rye harvest is about over in this locality.

Not so many know "Dock" now since he has traded his driving horse.

The dance in the Valley hall will take place July 31st. All are requested to be present.

Miss Lauretta Boursler was the guest of Miss Alta Berry, a few days last week.

Quite a few from the Valley spent Sunday at Lime Lake.

Mrs. Jennie Harroun is reported to be very sick again.

At the Republican meeting last Saturday evening, at the hall, Frank Fletcher, Homer Rood and Frederick Huntley were appointed to go to the convention from this town.

AMHERST.

Another light frost last week, but no damage was done.

Winter rye has all been cut and much of it has been stacked.

Lewis Olson returned from Huron, Kansas, last Saturday.

James Webster, W. Pierson and Will Weller went out west, Saturday, to harvest and grow up with the country.

The big fair will be held at Amherst on Sept. 15th, 16th and 17th, 1896. Attractions greater than ever. Do not fail to attend.

J. P. Maynard, of Wausau, general manager for the Jackson Milling Co., was in town last Friday.

Wm. Borchard and Chas. Price have gone on to the big meadow to spend a couple weeks hay making.

Frank Wyock attended the funeral of his brother Joe, at Polonia, last Saturday.

Quite a delegation of Lake Emily campers on wheels looked over this village, last Sunday.

At the meeting of the directors of the Jackson Milling Company, held at Grand Rapids last week, Carl Haerdel of this place was elected manager for the mills at Amherst, which gives general satisfaction to all of their constituents. Carl came here about 15 years ago and has been employed in the mill ever since, with only one short vacation of about two months a couple of years ago.

The army worm has commenced to destroy the crops around Sheridan, Waupaca county. Will Pipe had about 20 acres of oats completely ruined in a couple of days and his neighbors have been equally unfortunate. On the Cate farm just north of this place, they have commenced depredations. As feeding them paria green and says he believes that he can save his crops if he keeps them well filled up on that kind of provision. Mike Salschelder came up here from Green Bay, last Friday, and he said that they have ruined the crops where he lives.

Lost or Unclaimed Letters.

Remitting to the Stevens Point Post Office, July 23, 1896, if not called for in two weeks from the date here given, they will be forwarded to the Post Office at Washington.

Edgman, H. H. Marsh, M.
Buckley, J. D. Park and Rolland
Cassell, D. F. Scott, F. B.
Johnson, C. N. Wood, Miss Nelly
Johnson, Mrs. W. H.

Parties calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."

JOHN FISCH, P. M.

Attention, Farmers.

The city of Stevens Point will buy rock for winter for use on the streets the following season. Get them on this talk ready to draw during the winter. Some but good, hard granite wanted.

R. F. Baker, City Clerk.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

Personal and News Items of More or Less Importance.

—Miss Irene Cobb will spend a few weeks with her mother at Blaine, and friends at the Waupaca Lakes.

—Mrs. E. P. Trull and little daughter, Mac, are visiting in the city, the guests of Mrs. B. W. Edwards.

—Thos. McTigue, of Lanark, is taking a special course at the Business College, and making his home at the residence of his uncle, Henry Harvey.

—The Manitowoc branch of the Central will be open for business on Thursday, July 23d, on and after which dates trains will be run regularly.

—Misses Josie Mullen and Nellie Duffy, of Portage, are spending the week in the city as guests at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Thos. T. Gray.

—The number who came in on the Portage branch on last Sunday's excursions was as follows: Portage, 180; Montello, 88; Packwaukee, 26; Westfield, 26; Coloma, 10; Hancock, 15; Plainfield, 43; Bancroft, 14; Plover 1.

—There will be an illustrated lecture at German M. E. Church, given by Rev. Mr. Peterson, of Green Bay, on Thursday evening of this week. Mr. Peterson is a graduate of the Congregational College, Chicago. The lecture will be given in English. Admission, 10 cents.

—Matthias Meier, an aged resident of this city, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Karl Zinnel, 325 Illinois avenue, at 9:30 last Sunday evening, after a long illness with dropsy. The deceased was born in Gimling, Hungaria, Feb. 24th, 1820, and came to the United States in 1880. He was married in 1845, and leaves two sons and two daughters. The daughters are Mrs. Zinnel and Mrs. Matthias Lange, both of this city. The funeral took place from St. Joseph's Catholic church Monday afternoon.

STAND BY THE COLORS.

Last week the Milwaukee Journal sent out circulars to a large number of the leading Democrats of the state asking if a fight should be made by the party against the free silver movement in the state, and if so, how. A couple of the replies, in which the writers, both known to nearly every reader of this paper, advise Democrats to stand by the action of the Chicago convention, are given below:

Stevens Point, Wis., July 14.—It seems to me that the Wisconsin delegation refused to participate in nominating candidates because the gold men could not dictate the platform. When did a national Democratic convention declare the gold standard to be an article in Democratic faith and, so far as expression has gone, the Democratic party is on record in favor of the double standard at some reasonable ratio for silver. I stand with the people upon the currency plank. It is good enough for me. It will stop the endless chains of bonds going out to bring gold in to replenish the treasury by making it impossible for the combine of gold barons in this country and Europe to corner the standard money of this country.

G. W. CATE.

Appleton, July 14.—Bolting is to a party what revolution is to a government. To justify a revolution there must be good cause and final success. Unsuccessful revolution is treason. Bolting is a species of treachery to the party not to be encouraged. The Chicago convention was regularly called and held by Democratic authority. The silver Democrats were successful. They treated us gold Democrats as we would have treated them, if we had the power. Suppose we had been successful and they were now talking of a silver bolt, what would we say? Would not we justly call them traitors to the party? If a gold Democrat cannot conscientiously vote the straight Democratic ticket, let him strike out part of it and vote the remainder; he need not vote for the enemy within or without the party; he need not vote at all if he doesn't want to; but because he does not endorse one species of insanity is no reason why he should endorse another species of insanity. There is no justification for Wisconsin Democrats to fight among themselves. When we meet in convention in September let us nominate a state ticket composed of first-class Democrats regardless of their views on national affairs. Our state officers can't coin any money or emit bills of credit to circulate as money—except in Marshfield. The regular Democratic state ticket will have my cordial support whether it be composed of free silver men like Mr. Bouck or Mr. Silverthorn, or of gold men like Mr. Hogan or Mr. Flanders or other gold Democrats. A national or state bolt will be a failure.

LYMAN E. BARNES.

How a man who has always been a democrat and opposed to high tariff, trusts, monopolies and class legislation, can now refuse to support Mr. Bryan, and thereby, whether he cast a ballot or not, assist in the election of McKinley, who is the ideal embodiment of the principles democrats have always fought against, is beyond our comprehension.—Wausau Herald.

The Populist National convention is being held at St. Louis today, and W. J. Bryan will be endorsed as a candidate for President. Of this there is little or no doubt.

The Milwaukee wheat market yesterday was 1c higher, closing at 55 1/2 cash and 56 1/2 September. Flour was unchanged and quiet. Barley closed at 30c, rye at 31c, corn at 26 1/2c and oats at 19 1/2c. Hogs were dull at \$3.00 @ \$3.45.

The Democratic ticket is a queer combination—a bank smasher for president, and a bank owner for vice president.—Journal.

And the Journal might have added that the "bank smasher" has reasonable prospect of smashing the Republican party next fall.

NOTWITHSTANDING we sincerely regret, that our esteemed friend E. D. Glennon, has declared himself in favor of free silver and burrahs now for the nominee and platform of the Chicago convention, we wish him and his paper, THE GAZETTE, which entered last Wednesday on the 19th year of its existence, all possible success. We hope however that the editor will soon see that he erred and fall in line with THE GAZETTE with the sound money Democrats.—Stevens Point Post.

Kind wishes are ever appreciated, but regrets are wasted. THE GAZETTE is a Democratic paper, believes in Democratic principles, and does not question the wisdom of the majority.

In 1892 the democratic party offered free trade. In 1896, it is free silver. What will be free in 1900?—Journal.

A falsehood, as the writer well knows. The Democratic party in its national convention never declared for nearer free trade than a tariff for revenue. The dear little paper prattles along glibly and confidently for the single gold standard as if that had always been a prime principle in the faith of its party, apparently oblivious of the historical fact that never prior to St. Louis had it appeared in a Republican National Convention. A recurrence to the record shows the following to be the status of the republican party on the silver question at the two conventions prior to 1896.

THEN.

The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money and condemns the policy of the DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION IN ITS EFFORTS TO DEMONETIZE SILVER.—From the Republican National platform of 1888, adopted unanimously by a standing vote, June 21.

NOW.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bi-metalism and DEMANDS THE USE OF BOTH GOLD AND SILVER AS STANDARD MONEY.—From National Republican Platform adopted at Minneapolis, August 24, 1892.

Not one word in favor of a single standard of gold, and the party was most loud in its condemnation of Cleveland for what it styled his efforts to demonetize silver. McKinley was its principal mouth piece, who up to the time he entered upon his attempt to secure the presidency never uttered a word in advocacy of a single standard of gold, and if we are in error we demand of the Journal that it publish what he did say, and inform an anxious public at what time its party occupied a different position on this question that is set forth in the above platform, and through whose instrumentality the people were made to buy silver for coinage purposes. The Journal and papers of its ilk know, but conceal from its party the fact that the money plank of the Chicago convention is in line with the declaration of the party at prior conventions, and that never before was any considerable sentiment in any Democratic convention in favor of the gold standard. The democratic convention of 1892 was in favor of bi-metalism at some proper ratio for silver; another solid New York delegation demanded the double standard on the ratio of 16 1. Upon the platform containing such expression of opinion, Cleveland led the Democratic hosts to victory. There was little difference between the two parties in the matter of silver. The late convention was composed of delegates from every state in the union, with but three contests in the entire number, and every delegate presenting credentials from regular Democratic organizations, from whence they came. The convention was thus Democratic, representing in the highest sense the Democratic sentiment of the country. Time honored usage prevailed in the nomination of candidates, and they stand upon a platform of principles heretofore endorsed by the party as being Democratic. These same principles are Democratic still, and should remain as heretofore the active support of the Democratic party.

SUNDAY BALL GAMES

Are Played in Stevens Point and Attract Several Thousand People—Great Crowd from Abroad.

There were fully two thousand strangers in Stevens Point, last Sunday. Most of them came in on the excursion trains from the north, west and south, and the regular train from the east also added greatly to the crowd. The greater portion of them came to witness the ball games, which had been advertised for several days previous, while others took advantage of the low excursion rates offered by the Central and spent the time between trains visiting among friends. At half past one o'clock in the afternoon a game of ball was called between Marshfield and Chippewa Falls nines, and at this time it was estimated there were fully three thousand people at the fair grounds, more than double as many people as ever witnessed a ball game in this city at any one time before. This game proved interesting from commencement to close, but the boys from the Falls were too strong for the Marshfieldites and the contest ended disastrously for the latter. The line and result was as follows:

MARSHFIELD.	CHIPPWEA FALLS.
Schlefer, T. 1. 0	McDonald, 3d b. 0
Palmer, C. 3	Laane, 1. 3
J. Thomas, 1st b. 5	0 Capt. Porter, 2d b. 1
Tichnor, 2d b. 4	1 Murphy, c. f. 3
Boyle, c. f. 1	4 Biddell, s. s. 4
Geichel, p. 0	1 Buch, rt. c. 1
Williams, s. s. 3	1 Mason, 1st b. 4
Bandoline, 1. 3	1 Arnold, p. 3
G. Thomas, 3d b. 2	1 Morris, r. f. 2
27	24

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Marshfield.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	7
Chippewa Falls.	1 3 1 0 0 1 1 0 0	7
	5 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 3	12

The game about which the greatest interest centered was to follow, and as the above contest was coming to a close, such remarks as these were frequent: "Just wait till the Stevens Point boys get away with the boys from Portage," and vice versa. It was after 4 o'clock before the first game was finished, and when the next was called, all were ready to witness some fine playing, and none were doomed to disappointment. Stevens Point went to bat first and came forth without anything to their credit. Doyle made a creditable two-base hit, but he never reached the home plate. The Portage boys then fought for points, and although seven of them faced the pitcher and Metzler made a three-bagger, but one score was placed to their credit. In the next two innings neither of the two teams gained a mark, but in the fourth Quinn, Getchel and Palmer scored for the home nine, while Elliott saved the visitors from getting another goose egg in making a 3-base hit, thereafter scoring. The fifth and sixth innings witnessed good playing on both sides, but no tallies. In the sixth the Stevens Pointers had one to their credit, and were followed by the Portage boys with two, making a tie. Now the excitement was intense, and the friends of both nines were not slow in expressing their preference in substantial and gentlemanly language. The home nine made one tally in the seventh inning. This did not seem to please the boys from down the line, and they retaliated with two. In the meantime Corcoran had cut and skinned the second finger of his right hand in a deplorable manner, and was unable to handle the ball. This was demonstrated by the fact that the Portage boys got eight tallies in the eighth inning, while Stevens Point were shut out in both the eighth and ninth. Their friends went home happy, but there were many even outside of Stevens Point who would have been better pleased to see the result otherwise. The line-up and score was as follows:

STEVENS POINT.	PORTAGE.
Fuller, s. s. 0	0 LaFleur, s. s. 0
Doyle, 2d b. 3	0 Hamilton, 1. 3
Quinn, 1. 3	1 Hane, 3d b. 3
Getchel, r. f. 3	1 Metzler, c. f. 2
Palmer, c. f. 2	3 McCutchen, 1st b. 2
Smith, 3d b. 2	2 Flynn, 2d b. 3
Finch, r. f. 3	0 Kelm, r. f. 4
Benham, 1st b. 3	0 Elliott, p. 2
Corcoran, p. 0	0 Buchert, c. 1
27	21

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Stevens Point.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0
Portage.	1 0 0 3 0 0 1 1 0	4
	1 2 0 1 0 0 2 3	—

Kendalls Got the Boy.

When this paper went to press, last Wednesday afternoon, the attorneys in the Kendall-Bentley case had not finished their arguments before Judge Murat, but at the conclusion of the same the court reserved his decision until the following afternoon at 2 o'clock. At this time most of the interested parties were present, including Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Bentley and Mr. and Mrs. Cavender. The court stated that the evidence was to the effect that the mother, Mrs. Cavender, is unwilling to care for the boy, Earl Cavender, and while the reputation of the grandmother, Mrs. Bentley, is good, her surroundings are such that it would not be in justice to give her the custody of the lad. As there are others who are ready and willing to care for the boy, and as he had committed no offense, he could not be placed in a state institution. The welfare of the child, the court decided, would be best subserved by placing him in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, and it was so ordered.

The mother of the boy, Mrs. Cavender was in no way visibly affected by the decision of the court, but the grandmother showed her feeling by weeping. On the other hand, Mrs. Kendall wept for joy. The boy was released from the sheriff on Friday and turned over to the Kendalls.

THE GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

HAS COMMENCED

And has Barrels of Barpains for you all. All those who have not yet been at our store should call and examine our goods.

Just Received:

A New Lot of Clothing

For Men, Boys and Children.

These goods are not from fires, auction or shelf-worn goods, but NEW GOODS, best make-up and in the latest styles. We will save you from 30 to 40 per cent. on every dollar's worth. You purchase from us at the wholesale price.

Thousands of Bargains will be given you all in CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, SHOES, LADIES' and GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

NOTICE—This is the cheap store which has opened July 15th. Invitation is given to yon all to call at our store. No living person will be more pleased to see you than we will.

Yours,

Chicago Clothing Co.

P. S.—Don't forget the place: The Cheap Chicago Clothing Store, 119 S. 3d Street, opposite C. F. Martin & Co's photograph gallery, Stevens Point, Wis.

Laid to Rest.

The funeral of Alexander J. Empey, whose death occurred on Tuesday night of last week, was held from the M. E. church at 2 o'clock last Friday afternoon, and was very largely attended. The services at the church were conducted by Rev. E. W. F. Requa, and were of the most impressive. The choir, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Edwards, Miss Irene Cobb and Walter Thoms, with Mrs. W. F. Atwell at the organ, rendered a number of hymns. The members of the G. A. R. Post, No. 156, and other ex-soldiers, marched in a body and conducted the services at the grave. The honorary bearers were John A. Walker, Alexander Krembs, F. R. Houston, O. H. P. Rigelow, J. L. Prentice, John Cadman, John Finch and Samuel Upton. The active bearers were all members of the Post, as follows: J. D. Curran, Wm. Reading, Andrew Johnson, Harry Isherwood, Hiram Gee and Simon Young.

His Bathroom Rolled Into Town.

A gentleman recently returned from a business trip through Mississippi says: "It's a hard matter to get a bath in certain parts of Mississippi, and it was a realization of this fact that compelled me to make the effort at getting a bath while making the run between two towns on the caboose of a freight train. My bathtub consisted of a large tin cup and my bathroom of the body of the caboose, which, as you know, is as open as an observation car. Well, I had got into the usual condition essential to bathing and was pouring water over my limbs when, lo and behold, the caboose, with every door wide open, rolled into a city where 500 people were gathered at a depot waiting for an excursion train. The caboose, as luck would have it, stopped precisely opposite the station, and as the crowd caught sight of me I could hear angry mutterings. I looked around me. I pondered every chance of escape. I figured the expediency of personating a wild man, and finally leaped at the top of the car and hung by some projection near the roof while the train rolled out of town. It was a terrible experience, and I do not care for another bath in a caboose."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Heritages.

Leave children an accumulated fortune of memories and inspirations and examples and hopes, so that they are rich in brain and heart and soul and service. Then if you happen to leave them a fortune besides, if they have all these, the fortune will be shorn of its possibilities of evil and will become an instrument of higher and nobler good.—M. J. Savage.

A Japanese Woman's Observations.

A Japanese sophomore at one of our girls' colleges has made a startling discovery, to which she treated the tableful at dinner recently. "How curious the American girl's hair is!" she exclaimed. "No matter how straight it is in the back, it almost always curls around her face." The unsophisticated oriental had evidently never heard of a curling iron.

The Old Idea of Electricity.

When people speak today of the "electric fluid" and the "electric juice," they are only carrying out the idea, common a generation ago, that electricity was not only a fluid, but a liquid, which flowed from point to point as water flows. That, at any rate, was the theory held by one good old lady. This story is told by an operator who now "works" one of the press wires in New York:

I learned telegraphy, as I suppose most boys do, by setting up a "sounder" at home. I had it on a shelf by the kitchen window. The battery stood in the corner under a table. The wires from the battery to the sounder were full of kinks, as they always are, to take up the slack wire without cutting it.

One day the sounder would not work at all, and I got out of patience. Then my good old grandmother, who had been watching me, said:

"John Henry, you let me get at it a minute. I'll make it go if there's any go to it." She put on her big silver bowed spectacles and looked it all over. Then she crawled under the table—forgetting all about her rheumatism—and carefully straightened out all the kinks and loops in the wires. Such a satisfied smile as she wore when she got up.

"There, John Henry," she said, "I don't believe but what it will work all right now. You try it and see. You hadn't ought to expect that electric fluid to run through anything so crooked as them wires was."

The funny part of the story is that "it did work all right." In straightening the wires the old lady had probably pulled one of them a little way through the zinc in the battery and so had made the connection, but she insisted that all that was necessary was to get the kinks out of the wires.—Youth's Companion.

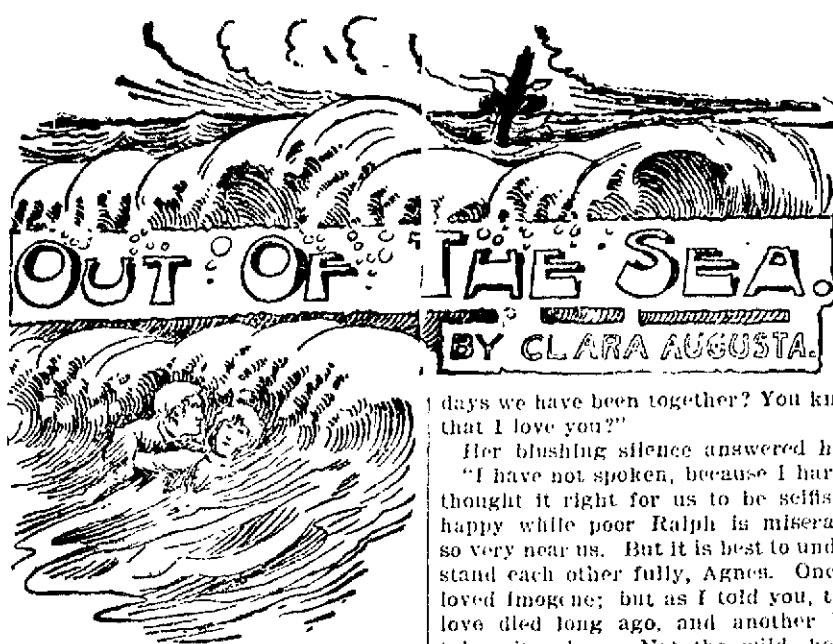
How to Cure Stoopng.

One of the greatest and most common deformities of the day, observes a medical writer, is one that with care and attention can be remedied. It is the round shouldered or stooping habit. Many of the most natural figures show this tendency to stoop, while in the narrow chested it is marked to a painful degree. And yet by raising oneself leisurely upon the toes in a perpendicular position several times a day this deformity could be easily rectified.

To do this properly one must be in a perfectly upright position, the arms dropping at the sides, the heels well together and the toes forming an angle of 45 degrees. The rise should be made very slowly and from the balls of both feet, and the descent should be accomplished in the same way without swaying the body out of its perpendicular line. The exercise is not an easy one, but may be accomplished by perseverance and patience. It can be modified, too, by standing first on one leg, then on the other. Inflating and raising the chest at the same time are a part of the exercise, and if persevered in will ultimately show an increased chest measurement, development of lung power and perfectly straight and erect figure.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Wholesale Order.

"My wife wants a lot of statues to put up in the front yard," said Mr. Boodelle, the eminent contractor, who had stopped at the art store on his way down town. "Send her three or four tons of the best you've got and mail the bill to me. Good day."—Chicago Tribune.



CHAPTER XIX.—(CONTINUED.)

Ralph sent for Judge Ireton, Imogene's father, but the fatal news had already reached him, and it had been too much for the proud old man. His feeble constitution had been unable to withstand the shock of his daughter's guilt, and he was stricken down in a fit. He never regained his consciousness, but on the third day after the attack, he died in blissful insensibility.

Imogene was confined to the room in the third story, which was made as comfortable as might be for her use, and Ralph went about the house a gloomy, grief-stricken man. For sorrow such as his, who could offer words of comfort?

Governor Fulton prepared to return home, and he insisted on taking Helen with him. The Rock now was no place for a giddy thing like her, he said. On the day of her departure Helen met Guy St. Cyril in one of the empty parlors. She went up to him and held out her hand.

"Mr. St. Cyril," she said, "I am going to start for home today. Let us shake hands and part good friends."

He took her hand in his, and looked into her face a little reproachfully. "Do you think I have been very naughty with you, Mr. St. Cyril?" she asked, demurely.

"Yes, I do. You have treated me shamefully, when I have loved you so!" "Indeed, well, I wasn't aware I had been so wicked! Will you ever forgive me?"

"Do you wish me to?" "I don't much care—if you do?" "And if I do not?" "Guy, I shall be sorry."

She bowed her head a little, her soft curls swept his hand. He flung his arm around her. "Helen, one thing tell me. Do you love me?"

"Let me go! I won't tell you!" "You shall not go until you do tell me! And here is your honored father to witness your assertion."

The governor looked on in a puzzled perplexity. "What? how? What is the meaning of this? I don't understand."

"You don't see it, do you, papa?" said Helen, saucily. "I really don't think I do," said the governor, slowly. "I'll be obliged if somebody will explain."

"I love your daughter, sir," said St. Cyril, manfully; "but I cannot win a like confession from her. Still, I take the liberty of thinking I am not indifferent to her."

"Box his ears, papa. He is an impudent puppy." "Helen, you must tell me! Do you love me? Yes or no?"

"Yes and no both. I love you till you let me go, and then I don't." "Then I will never let you go!" "It strikes me your arms will ache in about a week from now."

"Helen, answer me!" "Well, what if I do love you?" He strained her closer, and put down his face to hers.

"Papa, run out quick!" cried the incorrigible girl. "This fellow is puckering up his mouth to kiss me! And I wouldn't have you see him for the world!"

The governor put his hands together. "She loves you, my boy," he said, kindly, "and I give her to you; but I warn you in the beginning, she's hard to manage. You'll lead an awful life of it!"

"I'll take the responsibility, and reckon myself the most fortunate," replied St. Cyril.

"And now you'll come home with us, won't you, and see sister Letitia?" said Helen. "I want her to look you over and see if you'll do. She's a great judge of men. So much so that she's never found one to suit her. You'll come, won't you, dear Guy?"

The last words were spoken so low that no one heard them save St. Cyril, but with them she could have consoled him to the ends of the earth.

"Yes," said the governor, "you must go with us, and your sister, also. I must look upon you now as one of the family."

So when Governor Fulton and his daughter departed, they took away with them the St. Cyrils, and a quiet that was absolutely horrible settled down over the household at the Rock.

Lynde Graham was the only visitor, and he did not come very often, for he feared that his presence might make it harder for Ralph Trenholme to bear his terrible affliction.

But he and Agnes met very often out on the cliffs that overhung the sea, and sat there through the long sweet summer twilights, hand in hand, forgetful of everything save the perfect peace and content in their own hearts.

Lynde had been two months out of prison before he said anything to Agnes of what lay so near his heart. They were sitting one evening on the beach, watching the tide creep up the glittering sand. He turned suddenly toward her.

"days we have been together? You know that I love you?"

Her blushing silence answered him. "I have not spoken, because I hardly thought it right for us to be scissibly happy while poor Ralph is miserable so very near us. But it is best to understand each other fully, Agnes. Once I loved Imogene; but as I told you, that love died long ago, and another has taken its place. Not the wild, headstrong passion I felt for her, but the calm, pure, all-enduring affection that will last through all time. Once you perilled your life, and what is even dearer to a woman than her life—your reputation—for me. Why did you do it? Shall I—dare I—put upon that action the sweetest interpretation I can think of?"

"What would that be?" she asked timidly. "It would be that you did it because you loved me."

"I did love you, O Lynde! I suffered so much because of it! And I never dared to think you would care for me."

"My darling! I trust in God the suffering is over past. The joy is begun."

CHAPTER XX.

MOGENE TRENHOLME'S condition did not improve. On the contrary, her violent fits grew more frequent as time passed. Ralph had the best medical advice that could be procured, but without giving her any benefit. She became so dangerous that he did not trust any of the servants to take her food, but attended her constantly himself. And singularly enough, with him she was always gentle and pliable. She never yielded to one of her paroxysms in his presence. It was pitiful to see how her wan face would light up at his coming, and her great eyes lose their restless brilliancy and grow soft and almost tender. She talked to him confidingly, as a little child might; all ways of things long past, incidents connected with her childhood. She told him plaintive stories of the brooks she had played beside, the bird's nests she had found and the nice books she had read. She used to beg for flowers, and he brought them to her in lavish profusion, and she would twine the red roses and the white lilies in her black hair, and fasten knots of them upon her bosom. All memory of the dark two years just past seemed to have fled from her; she never alluded to any past save that which crowned the years of her childhood. But if a stranger ventured into her presence, then all was changed. It was frightful to see her. Her eyes became like livid coals, her fair face purpled, her pale lips were drawn away from the sharp, white teeth, and she took on all the form of an infuriated demon.

It was the first of September—a wild night of storm and wet. Ralph had retired early, but there was no sleep for him. He had fallen into a kind of waking dream, when he was aroused by what seemed to him like the stealthy closing of a door. He started up and listened, but all was still, save the roar of the waves on the beach and the thunder of the wind in the chimneys. He must have been deceived, he said to himself. He was absolutely getting weak and nervous. He lay back and composed himself to sleep. But in vain. He thought of Imogene. Perhaps he had forgotten to secure her door properly when he took up her supper. He sprang out of bed, threw on a dressing-gown, and hurried up to the third story. He tried the door. It was fast. He listened at the keyhole. All within was quiet. He hastened back to his chamber and flung himself down on the bed. He was falling into a state of semi-forgetfulness, when he heard quite how dolorously. Since the confinement of Imogene the dog had been suffered to go at large, as he showed no disposition to be quarrelsome. There was something in that midnight wail that grated ominously on the nerves of Mr. Trenholme. He was not a superstitious man, but it always startled him to hear a dog howl at night.

He rose again, and dressed himself in haste. And, led by some uncontrollable impulse, he stepped into the passage, walking up the corridor until he came opposite the door of the haunted chamber. There he stopped. He could not well do otherwise. A bright glare of light shot through the keyhole, and he heard a strange, rushing sound within. He tried the handle. It turned, but the door was secured on the inside. With one blow of his foot he sent it shattered from the hinges; and stood transfixed by the sight he beheld.

Before the great mirror, dressed in the bridal robe of the dead Marina, her black hair covered with the blood-stained veil, and wreathed with the faded orange flowers, stood Imogene. Her dress left her neck and arms bare, and they literally blazed with jewels; the diamonds that for years had been the pride of the Trenholmes. Her cheeks were crimson with strange excitement, her eyes blazed like stars. All around her she had piled everything of a combustible nature that the room contained, and she was surrounded by smoke and flame. Even as he looked, her light dress was a mass of fire. He sprang forward, but she waved him back.

"Agnes, dear," he said, "you have not misunderstood me during all these

"Keep off, all of you!" she cried. "I am to be married! Don't murder me on my bridal day! See! the flames are my wedding garments, and my jewels are coals of living fire!"

He rushed toward her, tearing away the blazing obstacles that intervened between them, but even as he laid his hand upon her, she fell forward into the surging sea of fire, and then the smoke and flame closed over everything.

Ralph's loud cry of horror brought the servants to the spot, and the flames were stayed; but when they lifted Imogene up, she was past all aid. In this world she would never suffer more.

They buried her in the old graveyard by the sea, and with her they buried her great crime. It was never after mentioned in the family. (The end.)

A NATURAL LIFE BELT.

Air Injected Under the Skin Will Float a Man.

Dr. Schneider-Preliswerk, in Basle, has discovered a novel means of saving life in marine accidents, which if generally used will probably lessen greatly the number of lives lost by such accidents, says the Philadelphia Record.

His invention has been pronounced very important by the French Academy of Sciences, which in one of their last meetings listened very attentively to a lecture by Dr. Lanveraux upon the new invention. The inventor does away with all artificial belts and other floating appliances; he proposes to inflate the cellular texture beneath the human skin on the breast, which, if filled with air, forms a natural pneumatic belt, by the aid of which one may not only float himself but even support another body. The idea is said to be perfectly practicable. It has been proved that a man weighing 160 pounds, whose specific weight is between 1.08 and 1.10, whose head may weigh seven pounds, needs only about 200 cubic inches of air within his body in order to float with the head out of the water. This amount of air is easily inserted into this hollow space beneath the skin with Dr. Schneider's aseptic syringes, which will in one injection inflate from twenty to thirty-five cubic inches of air. The introduction of the point, which is only two millimeters thick, will hardly be felt. Such a pump is not even necessary. It is much simpler to use a little apparatus, also patented by Dr. Schneider, which consists of a hollow needle, a thin rubber hose eighteen inches long, into which this needle is inserted. A little aseptic cotton placed into the open end of the rubber hose is all that is necessary. The skin is simply raised, the hollow needle introduced into it, and then the other end of the rubber hose is taken into the mouth and the man's own breath blown into it. Two deep respirations, which are blown into each side of the breast, will be sufficient to float a man, however heavy.

Didn't Know His Neighbor.

Jonathan has been into the Maine woods eighteen seasons, and his occupation there has been gathering spruce gum. He builds a cabin in the fall when he is about to begin work in a new territory. It is generally a small one, but he takes great pains to make it one that can easily be kept warm. One year he passed five months without seeing a human being, and at the end of that time he found that another man had been in camp less than two miles from his all winter. They did not see each other's tracks for the reason that the other fellow was trapping, and confined his journeyings to a valley where a large stream and its branches gave him a field for his operations. Two miles away Mr. Stone lived in his little camp on the edge of a big spruce growth, and in following this he went away from, instead of toward, his neighbor, the trapper. When they had finished their season's work and got acquainted coming out, they told each other of the lonesome evenings passed in their respective camps.

The Postal Staff and the Cats.

The cats are invariably treated with great kindness by the postal staff. Kittens are born in all sorts of odd corners, even occasionally under a desk or table in the sorting office. One cat has successfully reared during the present year a family of six in the registered letter department, but this, of course, is exceptional. They are generally born in the kitchens, as there are plenty of old worn-out coats about which makes a comfortable bed. As soon as they are old enough some one requiring a cat takes one home to the domestic hearth. There is often a keen struggle for their possession and a man will feed both mother and kitten on milk and watch them with anxious eye, only to find in the end that he is a day too late, some one having forestalled him and disappeared with the coveted pet. Westminster Gazette.

Tickets are Transferable.

The Supreme court of Maryland has decided that the purchaser of a berth or a section of a sleeping car has the right to give another person the use thereof if he leaves the car before it reaches the end of the trip for which the berth was bought. A passenger secured a section, rode in it for part of the trip and then sold his section ticket to another passenger, he leaving the train. The second purchaser was refused the use of the section by the conductor of the car and was ejected, whereupon he brought suit with the above result.

Getting Even with Worcester.

The story is told of Oliver Wendell Holmes that when one of his friends announced his intention of delivering a lecture in Worcester Holmes cheerfully responded: "I'm awfully glad to hear it. I always did hate those Worcester people."

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION AT MILWAUKEE.

Flourishing Condition of the Organization—Secretary Reports an Aggregate Membership in Excess of 100,000—Yesterday's Proceedings.

The sixth international convention of the Baptists' Young People's Union of America—the Christian Endeavor of that great and powerful denomination—opened at Milwaukee, Wis., Thursday.

In the afternoon President John H. Chapman of Chicago, the head of the union, delivered his annual address.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the international convention was called to order in the great Exposition Building, next to the Coliseum in Chicago the largest convention auditorium in America. It has a capacity of 15,000 and was filled to the doors half an hour before President John H. Chapman of Chicago tapped for order. This was speedily secured and devotional exercises, consisting of the reading of a chapter from the scriptures, prayer and singing, led by a chorus of 700 voices, were conducted by Rev. E. W. White of the Tabernacle Church. The services concluded, A. W. Drake, president of the Milwaukee union, delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the local organizations and addresses were also

1897 convention will be held in Brooklyn, and it is the rule of the union to select the convention ground two years in advance. It will be recommended to the convention that Minneapolis be selected as the place for holding the convention in 1898.

BIMETALLIST TO ENDORSE IT.

St. Louis Silver Convention to Be a Mere Ratification Meeting.

The executive committee of the American Bimetallic union, at a meeting held at Chicago, July 11th, passed the following preamble and resolutions: To the members of the American Bimetallic union and of all affiliated unions and leagues throughout the United States and all other friends of bimetallicism.

Whereas, The American Bimetallic union, being a consolidation of the American Bimetallic league, the National Silver committee and other bimetallic organizations, called a conference at Washington, D. C., on the 22nd day of January last, at which conference it was determined that the people in our approaching election should have the opportunity to vote for candidates for president and vice-president, and for members of congress, committed unequivocally to the restoration of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver on the terms of equality existing prior to 1873, and to make this determination sure a convention was called by said conference to meet at St. Louis on the twenty-second day of July, there to place in nomination candidates for

THIRTY-ONE KILLED.

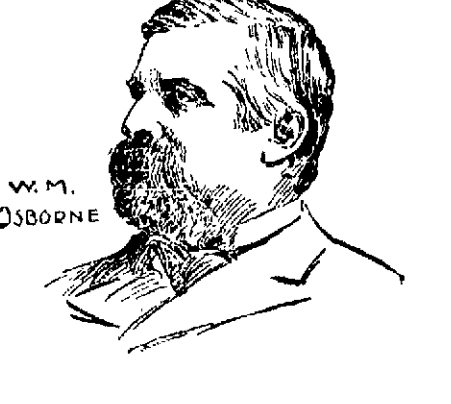
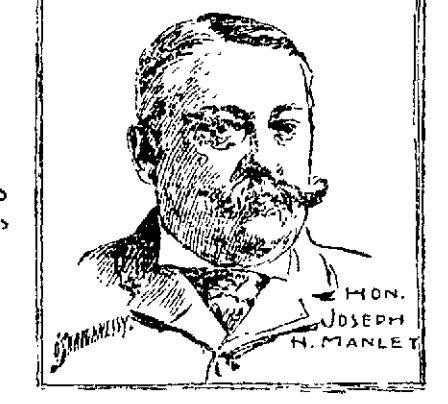
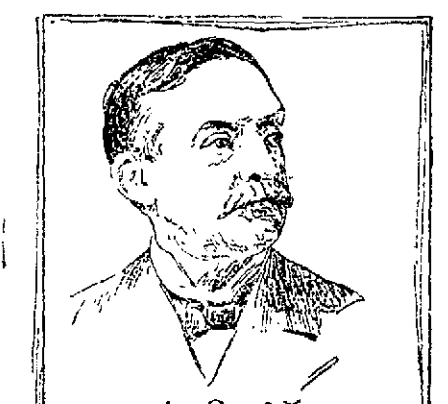
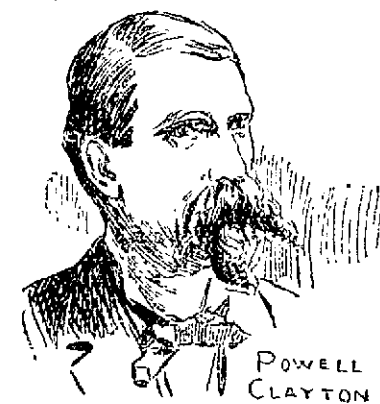
HARVEST OF DEATH AT LOGAN, IOWA.

Engineer of One of the Colliding Trains Blamed for the Disaster—Five Killed and Many Injured in a Railroad Wreck at Chicago.

Sunday was a day of mourning in Omaha. The harvest of death from the Logan, Iowa, train wreck has been largely increased, and now the list of victims numbers thirty-one. The roll of dead belonging to Omaha numbers eighteen, the complete list being as follows:

JOHN M'DERMOTT, machinist at the Union Pacific shops.
JOHN KINSEY.
ROBERT CLAIR, son of John Clair, ex-assistant boiler inspector.
JOHN H. JACK.
JOHN LARSEN, aged 16.
FREDERICK T. NEILSON.
JOHN B. KILKER.
OWEN KAVANAUGH, aged 18.
HUGH DODSON, aged 12.
MRS. KATE BRADLEY.
HER BABY.
MRS. P. J. CARROLL.
HER SON, aged 6.
PATRICK SCULLY.
MISS MARY TRACY.
JOHN COSGROVE, aged 19.
WILLIAM COSGROVE, aged 14.
MARGARET COSGROVE, aged 24.
In addition to these the following residents of other towns were killed, increasing the list to twenty-five, but

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



THE MEN WHO HAVE CHARGE OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR M'KINLEY AND HOBART.

made in behalf of the municipality. A response for the board of managers of the international union and the delegates came from Rev. E. M. Poter of New Haven, Conn.

The preliminaries over, General Secretary Dr. Frank L. Watkins of Chicago presented the annual report of the board of managers. In it he referred to the fact that the total membership of the organization exceeded 100,000, one and all young people enthusiastic in the work of the church. He pointed out that the Baptists allowed great liberty. Every church was left to its own discretion as to how its young people should be organized. There were over 3,500 Christian Endeavor societies in the denomination; but the fact that the Baptists were largely enlisted in the interdenominational fellowship of Christian Endeavor did not preclude their having a young people's denominational society of their own, and the fact was that a denomination that numbered 4,000,000 adherents in America had, perhaps, more reason than other denominations for maintaining such an organization. He went back to the first organization of the union in Chicago in 1861, when 3,000 delegates were present, and commented upon the phenomenal growth of the society.

The Rev. E. E. Cheevers of Brooklyn responded in behalf of the next convention city and urged the young Baptists to come there by the thousands.

The sectional fight between the north and south, growing out of the formation of a branch to the order in the southern states, is not to be allowed to come up. It has been arranged by expunging a part of the report and the board of managers has full control of the matter, which will be settled later on. The officers of the four great sections are made members of the board ex-officio. Nothing will be heard of the question in the convention, as business of that sort is not allowed to be discussed in public.

The contest over the location for the convention in 1898 took place at night before the board of managers. The

president and vice-president, in case, meantime, neither of the two great parties—as then appeared doubtful—offered acceptable candidates on a platform committing the candidates and the party to the restoration of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver.

And, whereas, the democratic convention just ended at Chicago, has adopted a platform containing all that bimetallicists have demanded, fully and unequivocally expressed, and has nominated candidates of distinguished ability and long known as sincere advocates of our cause;

Therefore, be it resolved, That in the opinion of this committee but one duty remains for the friends of this great cause to perform, and that is to unite as one man in support of the platform adopted at Chicago and the candidates nominated thereon, and to work with might and main until the election in November to secure the success of this ticket. If this is done we sincerely believe that our cause will be won and prosperity be restored to our people.

The only danger to be feared is in a division of our own forces, which we pray will not be allowed to take place. To divide our forces on the eve of the great contest before us would be unnatural and suicidal; and for one to lead a revolt in such a cause and at such a time would come little short of being a public crime. We, therefore, appeal to all members of the Bimetallic union and of the affiliated silver leagues and all others opposed to the continuance of the single gold standard, regardless of party affiliations, to come to the support of the platform and the splendid ticket given us at the people's great convention just held in Chicago. We further urge upon all who agree with us upon this vital issue to join us at St. Louis on the twenty-second of July, there to endorse and ratify the work so nobly begun. (Signed.) A. J. Warner, president; R. C. Chambers, 1st vice-president; Henry G. Miller, 2nd vice-president; Thomas G. Merrill, treasurer; J. B. Grant, of executive committee; H. F. Bartine, of executive committee; George E. Bowen, secretary.

there are still three or four not accounted for. Two of the doctors who went to the scene from Omaha stated that they counted the dead bodies, one placing the number at twenty-eight and the other at twenty-nine. The list so far as has been obtained is as follows:

CHARLES HEIMAN, Missouri Valley.
WALTER JENNINGS, Missouri Valley.

GEORGE WININGER, Morrison, Ill.
LAWRENCE PETERO, Council Bluffs.

MISS OLLIE WILSON, Council Bluffs.
MRS. TAYLOR and her baby, Council Bluffs.

Of the more seriously injured some will die; some will hold their beds for weeks and months; some are, in comparison, but slightly injured. The wounds range from surface cuts to internal injuries, which must result in death.

Killed in a Wreck.

An excursion train from the Ancient Order of United Workmen's picnic at Schiller Park, a suburb of Chicago, ran into an open switch in front of the depot at Altamont Sunday evening and was wrecked. Five passengers were killed and several were injured.

For Bryan and the Platform.

The Arkansas populist state convention met at Little Rock Thursday. A voluminous platform was adopted, denouncing both the republican and democratic parties; favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation; demanding the abolition of national banks, and that the government issue legal tender paper money.

Senator Hill Is Still a Democrat.

Normandy-by-the-Sea, N. J., July 17. It is intimated that Senator Hill has declared he would not espouse a third ticket. It is known positively that the senator will wait until the New York state democratic convention meets in September before declaring his position.

“OLD STATE OF PIKE.”

THE HOME OF THE STARK BROTHERS' NURSERIES.

One of the Biggest Institutions in the World—Its Trade Extends to Nearly Every Civilized Nation on Earth.

St. Louis Republic, January 7, 1896: One of the largest institutions in Louisiana is the Stark Bros' Nurseries and Orchards company. The trade of the firm extends not only throughout the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, Hungary and other foreign countries, but it has a number of customers both in New Zealand and Australia.

Eighty years ago there came from Kentucky to Pike county the late Judge Stark, then a young man fresh from Old Hickory's New Orleans campaign. He started the nursery and planted the first grafted orchard in the state, having brought the scions on horseback from Kentucky.

The business has descended from father to son, and is now conducted by the third generation, assisted by the fourth. This firm has more than 1,000 traveling solicitors, and employs more people in its offices than would be necessary to run a large manufacturing concern. The extensive packing-houses of the company are adjacent to the city, connected with the railroad by special tracks. From these packing-houses hundreds of carloads of trees are shipped annually. The nursery grounds embrace a number of farms convenient to the city, and even extends to Rockport, Ill., where there is a plant of several million trees.

The peculiarity of the concern is the establishment of large orchards. These orchards in 24 states aggregate nearly 50,000 acres, and more than 3,500,000 trees on the partnership plan. The firm is also interested in as many more trees on the co-operative arrangement. The nurseries have been beneficial not only to their home, but Missouri owes no little of her prestige as a fruit-growing region to the progress and work of development of this firm. The exhibits of this firm, whenever made, attract great attention, and do much to advertise the state. The firm pays large amounts for new varieties of fruit, and conducts the largest business of the kind in America, if not in the world.

Louisiana firms have more traveling men upon the road for them than travel out of any other city of the world of its size. This, of course, is largely due to the large number of men employed by the Stark Bros. Nurseries, who furnish their men the most complete, up-to-date outfit ever issued. They are increasing their force of salesmen daily and room for more.

How to Roll an Umbrella.

Few people, comparatively know how to roll up an umbrella in a neat, workmanlike manner. To be successful, it is necessary to hold the points of the sticks in the right hand, then with the other hand take hold of the other end of the umbrella and squeeze it tight, letting the hand slip, little by little, while the former is being turned by the right hand. In this way a firm, tight roll will be made without a fold, and it will look as slender as the frame of the umbrella will permit.

Homeseekers' Excursions South.

On July 20 and 21, and several dates during August, September and October, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell first class round trip tickets, good 31 days from date of sale, for one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, to all points in Florida and the South. Tracks, trains, time, all the best. For further information address C. W. Humphrey, N. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. City Ticket Office, 182 Clark street, or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

Not on the Street.

"What street do you live on?" asked the police judge. "I don't live on that street," replied Perry Patettie, with warmth. "I live on the sidewalk. Do you take me for a horse?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Perhaps.

He—"Why is it that unmarried women are usually 'girls'?" She—"Possibly for the same reason that married men are mostly 'boys'!"—Brooklyn Life.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

CONVENTION CLOSES.

Christian Endeavorers Finish Their Successful Meeting at Washington.

Although the Sabbath was not strictly a day of rest for the large army of Christian Endeavorers who are still in Washington, there were no demonstrations of a secular nature, but the local committee had prepared a programme that provided for meetings practically from sunrise until a late hour in the evening. The attendance at the numerous services was gratifying. About eighty of the pulpits of the city were filled by the visiting clergymen at the 11 o'clock services.

The missionary spirit was the keynote of the services held for an hour during the afternoon. Not less than twenty-eight distinct denominational rallies were held in both the colored churches and tents. The largest gatherings were in the mammoth tents on the White Lot, where the people met in large audiences.

The animating purpose of the committee in arranging the program for the last day had been to wind up with a genuine revival effort and to this end "Consecration" was the keynote of the day's work.

The early morning prayer meetings in the thirty-odd churches which form the rallying points of the various state delegations were devoted to this topic.

In two of the tents the world's union of the Society of Christian Endeavor controlled the whole of the morning program, while in the third offering Armenia offered the sole topic of discourse, so that in no case did the purely national union figure in the morning proceedings. The day's exercises were thus relieved from any appearance of monotony by the contrast with what had gone before, and the congregations listened with interest to the foreign speakers, with their strange names and peculiar accents.

Most of the Christian Endeavorers left Washington Tuesday, and little remains to show that there has just been brought to a conclusion one of the most successful conventions in the history of the Christian Endeavorers.

EX-GOV. RUSSELL DEAD.

Distinguished Son of Massachusetts Expires Suddenly of Heart Disease.

Ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts died suddenly at the camp of B. F. Dutton of Boston, Mass., at St. Adelaide, Pabos, Quebec, Thursday morning.

William Eustice Russell was born in Cambridge on Jan. 6, 1857, within the shadow of the university from which he was graduated in 1877. After his graduation he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the April term of 1880.

William Eustice Russell was born in Cambridge on Jan. 6, 1857, within the shadow of the university from which he was graduated in 1877. He received his early training in the public schools of Cambridge, in which he prepared for Harvard college, entering that institution in 1873. After his graduation he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the April term of 1880. In 1886 Mr. Russell was elected mayor of Cambridge by a large majority. He held the reins of government in the mayor's chair for three terms.

Mr. Russell was married to Miss Margaret Swan, daughter of the late Rev. Joshua Swan, formerly of Cambridge, on June 3, 1885. They had three children—two sons and one daughter.

In 1888 he was nominated for governor, and, while he was defeated by Gov. Ames, he polled nearly 1,000 votes more than were cast for Mr. Cleveland for president. He was nominated again in 1889 and was elected over Mr. Brackett by a plurality of 8,000.

In 1891 he was successful over Charles H. Allen, of Lowell, by a plurality of 7,500. In 1892, the presidential year, he defeated William H. Hall by a plurality of 2,500 votes, while Benjamin Harrison carried the state by a plurality of 30,000. He retired from office at the end of his third term and resumed the practice of law.

BOTH EAST AND WEST.

Republican Headquarters for New York and Chicago.

New York and Chicago have been selected as headquarters of the republican national executive committee, and members of the committee will be in each city all the time during the campaign. This action was taken, it was said, because it was desired by the committee to get as close to the people as possible. The East is considered safe, but New York is more central for the South. The fight in the West, it was said by one of the members of the committee would be waged fiercely from the very first, and for that reason Chicago was made headquarters.

Prohibition Stampede Feared.

Ole Oleson of Eau Claire, Wis., editor of Reform and a member of the national prohibitionist committee, says that from advices he believed it would be hard to hold the prohibitionists in line; that the free-silver sentiment was making inroads and that the party, while it lost votes to the populists two years ago, would lose to the democrats this year unless the silver sentiment was checked.

Responsibility for the Logan Wreck.

The coroner's jury at Logan, Iowa, before which was held the inquest over the dead of the railroad wreck of Saturday returned a verdict against Engineer Montgomery and Conductor Reed, holding them guilty of criminal negligence. The two men are under arrest.

All Shouted for Bryan.

Nebraska populists endorsed W. J. Bryan for the presidential nomination and recommended him to the party's national convention at St. Louis.

A WAR REMINISCENCE

SCENES AT HATCHER'S CREEK AND PETERSBURG RECALLED.

John B. Scace Speaks to a Reporter of Stirring Scenes—Escaped with a Slight Wound, but, Like Other Veterans, Has Suffered Since—A Story That Reads Like a Page from History.

From the Albany, N. Y., Journal.

John B. Scace, the widely known contractor and building mover of Albany, N. Y., has had an unusually interesting life, and when seen by a reporter recently at his home, No. 15 Bradford street, told of his many adventures and adventures while serving under the old flag in the late war. Although having endured all the hardships and privations of life in the ranks, Mr. Scace bears his more than half a century of years with an elastic step and a keen mind, taking an active interest in private and public affairs.

Mr. Scace is a member of Berkshire Lodge No. 52, I. O. O. F. He enlisted in the army in 1862, in company A, Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, serving under Colonel W. F. Bartlett, First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps, with which he participated in some of the hottest battles of the war, including Fort Fisher, Fort Mifflin, and the Siege of Petersburg, where he was wounded. His time being out, he was discharged, but soon re-enlisted as sergeant in Company A, Sixty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battle of Hatcher's Run, the fight about Petersburg and the battle of Sailor's Creek.

After his honorable discharge, June 4, 1865, Mr. Scace returned to Albany and settled down once again to his business and social interests. He has resided in the city ever since. It would seem that now, of all times, his peace and happiness would have been uninterrupted. Such was not to be the case, for four years ago, while engaged in superintending the raising of the immense smokestack of the Albany Electric power house, the lever of a loosened windlass struck him a heavy blow across the back. The effect of the blow was not at first apparent, he being able to leave his bed in a few days. But the worst was to follow, for without warning he was seized with sciatic rheumatism in all its virulence. Untold agony followed.

Said Mr. Scace, "I could not sleep for the pain. No one will know the tortures the rheumatism gave me. I became little more than skin and bones, and it seemed like life didn't have anything but suffering in it. Cures? I tried every so-called rheumatic cure that was ever invented. I gave all of them a good trial before I stopped taking them. My friends and neighbors recommended remedies, after remedy went on their part of the same. Well, after I had almost had the life tortured out of me, I came across a newspaper account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I thought I might as well add another name to the list as not, so I ordered some of my druggist.

"I tell you, I was glad in those days to hear anything that could give me any hope at all. Yes, I got them, and before I had taken two boxes that pain began to leave me. Why, I couldn't understand it. I couldn't imagine myself being cured. But before I had taken a half-dozen of those boxes I was cured. The suffering which had made my life almost unbearable for so long had disappeared. I was a new man.

"I began to get strong. I picked up in flesh and I went back to my business with all the vigor and vim of a young man. I think everyone who knows me will tell you what it did for me. Pink Pills is the greatest medicine ever discovered, and if my recommendation will do it any good, want you to use it. I hope others will hear of it and be benefited as I have been. Everyone should hear of it. I can't say too much for them," Mr. Scace exclaimed, enthusiastically, in conclusion.

This is but one of the many cases in which Pink Pills have taken such a beneficial part in the history of humanity.

Mr. Scace is now enjoying the fruits of an unusually large business, managed solely by himself, and covering almost the entire eastern portion of the state. A career of marked ability, which he follows solely for his own pleasure. Many little trinkets, carved by the light of the camp-fire, attest his skill in this direction.

Far from being solicited to recommend the curative which had taken such a load of misery from his life, in his gratitude his praise for it is unstinted and unceasing. And from his statement one may easily see that when he does cease to sing its virtues, it will be to answer the last mustering in.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Where Royalty May Abide.

The future town residence of Prince Carl of Denmark and Princess Maud will be a flat in the palace in Copenhagen. In the meanwhile, the English papers say that the prince has grown extremely fond of Sandringham and its environments, and has made acquaintance with all the favorite haunts of Princess Maud, who is never so happy as when she is in Norfolk. The gift by the Sandringham tenants of two handsome "grandfather" clocks has greatly delighted both Princess Maud and her fiancé, and it is their intention to take all the presents of this kind to their Danish home, so that they may have round them constant remembrances of the home life of the princess.—New York Tribune.

Half-Fare Excursions.

The Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain route will sell round trip tickets on July 21, at one fare plus \$2 to certain points in Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. Tickets limited to 21 days from date of sale, with stop-over privileges. For particulars, address Bissell Wilson, D. P. A., 113 Adams street, Chicago.

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half rates for round trip will be made to points in the south by the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or J. K. Ridgely, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

The Racycle.

It has been said that when a clock was made small enough and perfect enough to be carried in the pocket it was called a watch. So when the perfection of a bicycle was achieved, the completed machine was christened a "Racycle." The Miami Cycle and Manufacturing Company of Middletown, Ohio, have certainly attained the acme of success in their "Racycle," which has every improvement that a bicycle possesses, and others which render it infinitely superior to any bicycle ever made. The direct pull on the shaft (the chain and sprocket running inside the bearings), and other features might be mentioned indefinitely. The Racycle, is, in addition, the lightest running and most beautiful wheel made in the world. It is creating a sensation already and will doubtless be to the front next year. The Miami Cycle and Manufacturing Company will doubtless be pleased to send a catalogue to any making the request.

The Kaiser and His Sons.

A writer well acquainted with the household regulations of the German emperor, describes how the kaiser brings up his boys. These royal lads are awakened at 6 in summer and 7 in winter. They must retire at 8 in the evening. They are allowed but an hour and a half of their waking hours in which to "loaf," the rest of their time when not eating being spent in laborious study and physical training. There are so many prenatal influences that incline to mental weakness in royal families that only the strictest discipline can develop a German crown prince into a man strong enough to take the empire on his shoulders. The German emperor is following the rule of his ancestors in bringing up his boys.

Educate Your Daughters.

At this season of the year parents have to decide upon and select the educational institution which their daughters are to attend for the coming years. In this connection we desire to call attention to the educational announcement in our advertising columns of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, St. Joseph, Mo. Their buildings and grounds are attractive, locality healthful, teaching in all branches thorough, and terms reasonable. Parents fortunate to select this school for the education and training of their daughters will, we are sure, be fully satisfied. Terms per session of five months: Payable in advance, \$115; this includes tuition, boarding, washing, courses in French, German or Latin, use of library and physician's fee. Next session will open Sept. 1st, 1895. For further information address Mother Superior, Academy of the Sacred Heart, St. Joseph, Mo.

Brutal of Her.

He—I feel like a fool tonight. She—So glad you've recovered.—Cleveland News.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

The sacred bo-tree of Ceylon is said to have sprung from a slip of the tree under which Buddha was born.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

The right kind of martyrdom is never concerned about what will be said on its tombstone.

HER HAPPY DAY.

A CHARMING STORY OF MEDICINE AND MARRIAGE.

Two Open Letters From a Chicago Girl—How Happiness Came to Her

Among the tens of thousands of women who apply to Mrs. Pinkham for advice and are cured, are many who wish the facts in their cases made public, but do not give permission to publish their names for reasons as obvious as in the following, and no name is ever published without the writer's authority; this is a bond of faith which Mrs. Pinkham has never broken.

Chicago, Jan. 25th, '95. My dear Mrs. Pinkham: A friend of mine, Mrs. M., wants me to write you, because she says: "You did her so much good." I am desperate. Am nineteen years of age, tall, and weighed 148 pounds a year ago. I am now a mere skeleton. From your little book I think my trouble is, profuse menstruation. My symptoms are: I am constantly in a consumption, and want to take me to Florida. Please help me! Tell me what to do, and tell me quickly. I am engaged to be married in September. Shall I live to see the day? LUCY E. W.

Chicago, June 16th, '95. My dear Mrs. Pinkham: This is a happy day. I am well and gaining weight daily, but shall continue the treatment and Vegetable Compound during the summer, as you suggest. Unle I know nothing about what you have done for me, because it would make things very unpleasant in the family. I would like to give you a testimonial to publish, but father would not allow it. I shall be married in September, and as we go to Boston, will call upon you. How can I properly thank you? LUCY E. W.

My dear Mrs. Pinkham:

Just such cases as the above leak out in women's circles, and that is why the confidence of the women of America is bestowed upon Mrs. Pinkham. Why are not physicians more candid with women when suffering from such ailments? Women want the truth, and if they cannot get it from their doctor, will seek it elsewhere.

In Good Health.

Watts—I wonder if the water is fit to drink yet. Potts—Guess it is. An eel came through our hydrant this morning and it seemed to be in good health.—Indianapolis Journal.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething.

The man who can learn from his own mistakes, will always be learning something.

Regegan's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, etc. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

The more a man knows the more he has got to know to be very wise.

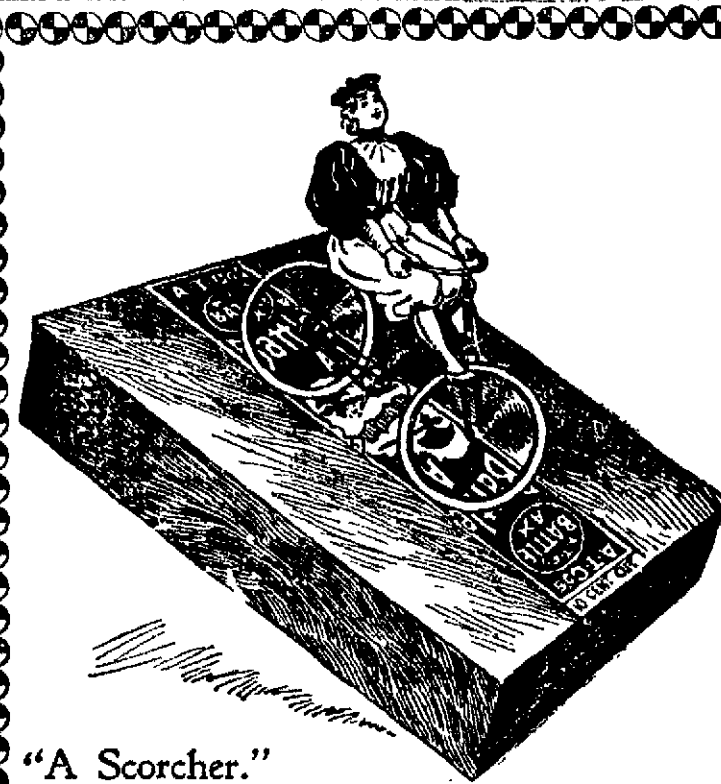
FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No more fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottle and treatise to Dr. J. C. Kline, P. O. Box 509, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ideas are what win, but even ideas may be smothered in words.

A Lost Voice.

Advertising will do a great many things, but it won't bring about the return of a lost voice. The best thing to do is to begin, at once, the use of the sovereign cure for all affections of the throat and lungs—Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. It has a reputation of fifty years of cures, and is known the world over as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.



"A Scorching."

BattleAx PLUG

Tobacco Dealers say, that "BATTLE AX" is a "scorching" because it sells so fast. Tobacco Chewers say, it is a "scorching" because 5 cents' worth goes so far. It's as good as can be made regardless of cost. The 5 cent piece is almost as large as the other fellows' 10 cent piece.

"Out and away the most popular."

The New York Telegram recently organized a monster bicycle parade in New York, offering a bicycle each to the best lady rider and the best gentleman rider in the procession. The prizes were selected by popular vote of the Telegram's readers, and, as was to be expected, the result was another triumph for

Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

In the language of The Telegram, the Columbia was declared to be "out and away the most popular wheel in America." Of course. No other bicycle has such quality or gives such satisfaction.

You can have a Columbia at once if you place your order promptly. \$100 TO ALL ALIKE.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbia are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

FREE HOMES From Uncle Sam.

Nearly 2,000,000 Acres of Government Lands Now Open to Settlement.

IN NORTHERN ARKANSAS.

They are fertile, well watered, heavily timbered, and produce grain, grass, fruits and vegetables in abundance. North Arkansas, a place to be noted. The climate is delightful, winters mild and short. These lands are subject to homestead entry of 160 acres each. NOW IS THE TIME TO GET A HOME. For further information address

E. V. M. POWELL, Immigration Agent, Harrison, Ark.

Let us refer to Bank of Harrison and Boone County Bank, Harrison, Ark.

If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water. OPUM FREE. Dr. J. H. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

(Western Newspaper Union Report.)

HE Democratic National convention finished its work Saturday afternoon by nominating Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for vice-president. The announcement was received with great rejoicing, the choice being made unanimously on the part of those voting at the convention. The session was attended by ten thousand people. The

FOR PRESIDENT.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN OF NEBRASKA.

William Jennings Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., was born in Salem, Marion Co., Ill., March 19, 1856; attended public school until 15 years of age, spending his vacations on the farm; in the fall of 1875 entered Whipple Academy at Jacksonville, Ill.; entered Illinois College, Jacksonville, in 1877; completed a classical course and was graduated with the highest honors in 1881; attended Union College of Law, Chicago, Ill., for two years, during which time he was connected with the office of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull; began the practice of his profession at Jacksonville; removed to Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 1, 1887, and became a member of the firm of Talbot & Bryan; never held an elective office prior to his election to Congress; was elected to the Fifty-Second and re-elected to the Fifty-Third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,784 votes, against 13,644 votes for Allen W. Field, Republican, 863 votes for R. W. Maxwell, Populist, and 2,409 votes for Jerome Shamp, Independent.

doors had thrown open free to the public, the first instance of the kind in the history of national conventions. The nominee for vice-president, being among the Maine delegation, was called to the platform and thanked the convention for the great honor to the east and to himself personally.

FOURTH DAY.

Stampede to Bryan.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman White at 10:57 a. m. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Green, Wm. J. Harty of Pennsylvania was recognized by the chair. He said: "In obedience to instructions from the state convention we present ex-Governor Patterson as candidate." A delegate from the District of Columbia seconded McLean of Ohio. Gen. Miller of Oregon presented the name of Sylvester Pennoyer for president. The nominations were then closed. Smith of Ohio announced the death of Mr. Hurd of Ohio.

Votes by Ballot.

The roll call of states for the nomination for president was then commenced. The respective ballots resulted as follows, Bryan of Nebraska being nominated on the fifth.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Bryan	137	197	219	276	639
Field	237	281	291	241	23
Bates	67	37	36	38	...
Matthews	27	24	34	35	...
McLean	54	53	54	46	...
Blackburn	83	41	27	27	...
Patison	94	100	96	97	95
Pennoyer	8	8	...	...	...
Campbell	1	...	...	...	...
Russell	2	...	...	...	...
Stetson	5	10	9	8	8
Tillman	17	...	...	...	...
Hill	1	1	1	1	1
Teller	8	...	...	...	...
Not Voting	179	160	162	162	162

It lacked a few minutes of 3:30 o'clock when the chairman put the motion to make Mr. Bryan's nomination unanimous. The announcement of the motion brought forth a stormy shout of "yeas," followed by a slight cheer from the onlookers. "Those opposed will say 'No,'" said the chairman. And there came a small but emphatic chorus of defiant "nays" from the vicinity of the New York delegation. The eastern men went down with the gold banner flying.

With the men from Nebraska standing on the chairs, a pyramid was formed of yelling, scurrying, cheering men, all shouting for Bryan and free silver. Every second brought fresh voices and new banners, and soon only Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island were left in their seats, and some of the eastern delegates were dancing around the Bryan standard. A recess was then taken until evening.

The Evening Session.

The democrats were not ready to name the second man for their ticket when they came together. Consec-

CASUALTIES.

Mr. O'Sullivan of Massachusetts presented the name of George F. Williams of Massachusetts.

Delegate Marston of Louisiana presented the name of John R. McLean of Ohio.

Mr. Currie nominated Judge Walter Clark of North Carolina.

Hon. Tom Johnson of Ohio followed with the name of George W. Fithian of Illinois.

Hon. A. Miller of Oregon presented name of Sylvester Pennoyer.

Delegate Showalter of Missouri urged the claims of Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania.

The name of Hon. Mr. Lewis of the state of Washington was presented for the nomination.

Wm. R. Burke of California nominated Arthur Sewall of Maine.

Hon. C. S. Thomas of California seconded the nomination.

A delegate from Texas stated from his place on the floor that on the call of states Texas would vote for Richard Parks Bland for the position.

Mr. O. W. Powers of Utah presented the name of Senator Daniel of Virginia. Mr. Jones of Virginia announced that he was instructed by Senator Daniel to say that under no circumstances would the senator allow his name to be used.

F. F. Morris of Illinois seconded the nomination of Joseph C. Sibley.

Hon. Fred Sloane of Ohio took the platform and announced that John R. McLean of Ohio did not wish his name to be presented.

The nomination of Joseph C. Sibley was seconded by George W. Fithian, of Illinois. Mr. Fithian announced that he was not a candidate for the office.

Four ballots were taken without result and on the fifth Mr. Sewall of Maine was nominated. The nomination was made unanimous.

A resolution was adopted empowering the national committee to fix the time and place for the holding of the next national convention and fixing the basis of representation at the convention the same as it was at this convention, and giving the committee power to select persons as officers who are not members of the national committee. Resolutions were passed thanking the temporary and permanent officers of the convention, and the city and people of Chicago. The convention then adjourned.

ANECDOTE OF WELLINGTON.

As the duke of Wellington was standing one day opposite his house in Piccadilly, waiting an opportunity to cross the street, an entire stranger to him offered his arm to the duke to assist him in crossing. Although Wellington hated assistance of any kind, he accepted the stranger's arm, and the latter, having secured a passage by signing to the drivers of the vehicles to stop, conducted the great man in safety across the street. "I thank you," said the duke, releasing his arm and proceeding to his house door. But the stranger, instead of moving off, raised his hat and delivered himself to the following effect: "Your grace, I have passed a long and not uneventful life,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Arthur Sewall is almost twice as old as Mr. Bryan. He was born at Bath, Me., November 25, 1835. The estate on which he was born and where he now resides has been in the possession of the Sewall family since 1760. His grandfather fought in the war of the Revolution. By occupation Mr. Sewall was originally a ship builder, and he is now largely interested in shipping. For nine years he was president of the Maine Central Railway, from which position he retired two years ago. He is now interested in the Bath Iron Works and a number of other commercial enterprises. Although he has for years employed a large number of men, he has never had any serious labor trouble. Mr. Sewall was married in 1859 to Miss Emma D. Crocker of Bath. He has two children living, both of them sons, Harold M. and William D. Sewall by name. Both of his sons are opposed to him politically. He is a moderate tariff advocate.

CRIME.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

The Wisconsin state convention of the American silver party was held at Milwaukee Wednesday. Resolutions were passed endorsing Bryan and the Chicago platform, and a state central committee was organized. Thirty delegates were chosen to the national silver convention at St. Louis.

Four thousand people attended a republican ratification meeting in the Boston Music hall.

There is no movement among Kansas sound "money-money" democrats for calling another convention.

Garret A. Hobart, the republican nominee for vice-president, will spend four weeks at Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, N. Y., where he now is.

W. C. P. Brockbridge's managers have written letters to Frankfort, Ky., which indicate he is preparing to run as an independent candidate for congress.

Senator Hill arrived in New York in company with Major Hinekey, chairman of the state democratic committee. He went to the home of William C. Whitney as a guest.

Gold men on the district democratic committees in Kentucky are getting ready to send their resignations to the state central committee because of disaffection over the Chicago platform.

State Senator Henry L. Martin of Woodford county, Ky., the home of Senator Blackburn, and one of Mr. Blackburn's closest friends, declares he will not support the Chicago platform or nominees.

At Washington the National Association of Democratic clubs received Monday sixty applications for new clubs, and Tuesday there were many additional requests for charters from all parts of the country.

Friends at Frankfort, Ky., confirm the report that John W. Yerkes is a candidate for United States senator. He is the present republican national committeeman from that state.

The delegates from Columbus, Ohio, as well as nearly all from this state to the national populist convention at St. Louis are instructed against fusing with any other party. P. J. Fishback, one of the delegates from this district, said, however, that these instructions would probably be evaded at St. Louis by nominating Bryan anew with no reference to his nomination by the democrats.

PERFECTLY SAFE.

Mamma—"I don't like the idea of that young Harris hanging around Jenny so much. He hasn't a cent except his little salary." Papa—"You needn't worry. They are both too busy talking about bicycles to have any time for love-making." Indianapolis Journal.

FIFTH DAY.

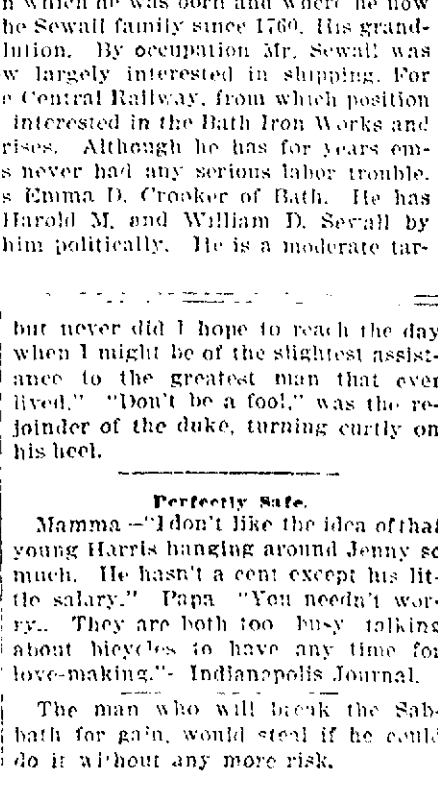
Sewall of Maine for Vice President.

The convention was called to order at 10:55.

Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas moved that the speeches be limited to five minutes. It was carried.

Nominations for the office of vice-president were then in order.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.



FOREIGN.

The Hawaiian legislature has passed an act admitting wines containing less than 15 per cent alcohol free of duty and increasing the duty on spirituous liquors.

An apparent attempt was made Tuesday to assassinate President Faure of France. The president had gone to Longchamps to review his troops. As he drove upon the reviewing stand he was twice fired at by a man in the crowd. The president was not injured and the would-be assassin was instantly seized.

The German federal council has rejected the oleomargarine bill, which was recently passed by the reichstag. This bill, had it become a law, would, in effect, have prohibited the importation of oleomargarine from the United States.

Senor Sagasta, former Prime Minister of Spain, in an interview on the subject of suggested alliances, declared that Europe's energies must be exerted to maintain its policy as against the policy recently developed in America.

Porfirio Diaz was re-elected without opposition as president of Mexico for four years more, from December 1 next. He received every vote of the 22,000 electors.

It is semi-officially announced that the amendments offered by Mr. Gerald Dalfour to the Irish land bill, introduced in the House of Commons April 13, are to be withdrawn.

James Stanbury, the Australian, defeated "Wag" Harding in a sculling race on the Thames at London, England, for the world's championship.

The Bimetallic League of Great Britain held its annual meeting Monday. The annual report declares that the cause of international bimetalism has made substantial progress during the year both in Great Britain and abroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A wheelman claiming to be Schlatter, the so-called divine healer, is creating a sensation at Guthrie, Ok.

R. A. Wilson & Co. failed at Monmouth, Ill. Assets, \$22,000; liabilities, \$32,000.

L. P. Bower, a prominent democrat of Eldora, Iowa, dropped dead Wednesday morning.

Ex-Senator Sawyer has formally relinquished all claims against the state of Wisconsin for reimbursement for the money he was forced to pay to satisfy the judgment against the ex-state treasurers and their bondsmen.

Pythian and Grand Army men are endeavoring to make a grand reciprocal demonstration during the encampment of the bodies in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Senator John R. McPherson of New Jersey, who was taken with a violent paroxysm in Denver from an attack of asthma, is recovering and will soon be out.

J. Edward Addecks, the Delaware gas king, is to head the British Northwest Gold Mining Company, a new corporation formed to work the gold fields on the Quesnelle River, in British Columbia.

The 100th anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Ontario by the British was celebrated at Oswego, N. Y. The city was crowded with strangers and a military and civic parade was reviewed by General Nelson A. Miles. There were also ceremonies at the fort.

Suit for \$10,000 damages has been commenced at West Superior, Wis., by Edgar Nolan, a switchman, against the Lake Superior Terminal and Transfer Railroad Company, which blacklisted him for his connection with the A. R. U. and on account of which he has been unable to secure employment on other railroads.

Owing to the fact that the amount of silver dollars in the treasury available for the redemption of treasury notes has become reduced to \$10,639,582, and will be further reduced by redemption during the current month, the coinage of silver dollars by the mints will be increased from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000 per month from August.

J. H. Freeman, superintendent of the East Aurora, Ill., public schools, has resigned his position to accept the office of assistant superintendent of state public instruction.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., has been stricken with paralysis and all his family have been summoned to his bedside.

A memorial of granite and bronze, erected at Provincetown, Mass., in commemoration of the signing of the constitution for the government of the new colony by the pilgrim fathers, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies Tuesday.

CONSUMPTION.

Millon Mendenhall, a farmer, living near Union City, Ind., jumped from a straw stack, and, missing his distance, was impaled upon a three-pronged fork. His recovery is doubtful.

A cloudburst struck McArthur, Ohio, Wednesday, accompanied by lightning. Some houses were deluged six inches over the floor. The reservoir broke, two bridges were washed away, the roof of Sisson's drug store was blown off, the Elko Company's store and three dwelling houses were struck by lightning.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Cheltenham, Covington and Newport, Ohio, had a storm of wind, rain and lightning of unusual severity. The wind attained a speed of forty-five miles an hour. Much damage was done.

Near Portsmouth, Ohio, five persons took refuge in a shed which was struck by lightning, killing W. E. Dudent and Willard Brown and injuring J. P. Brown, Arthur Brown and Joseph Estep.

A rainstorm resembling a cloudburst occurred at Cheyenne, Wyo., Wednesday afternoon, flooding the entire business portion of the city and causing upward of \$50,000 damage to merchandise in cellars, sidewalks, parks, streets and to shops and electric light plants.

Pittsburg and Allegheny were deluged by a flood Wednesday. There were many narrow escapes from drowning, and property worth \$350,000 was destroyed in a few minutes. Houses were washed away, street car traffic paralyzed, basements and cellars flooded and sewer systems ruined. From 7:30 to 10 o'clock p. m. almost two inches of rain fell, one inch of it coming down in the first twenty minutes.

Frank Shelly, a coal miner at Brazil, Ind., was crushed to death by a heavy fall of slate.

Henry Daniels and wife were drowned in the Republican river, near Franklin, Neb., while wading.

Henry C. Rogers, steward of the Petrie Lake club house, was drowned at Lake Villa, Ill., while attempting to assist several ladies who had fallen into the water.

B. J. Johnson, a Westman Mill, Mich., farmer, fell into the river and was drowned.

Ernest Larson, aged 7, was drowned while bathing in the Rock river at Rockford, Ill.

John Drake of Covington, Iowa, was killed by the kick of a horse he was driving from the pasture.

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The best place in the city
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come and see us.

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403 Main Street.

Drs. Brewer & Son

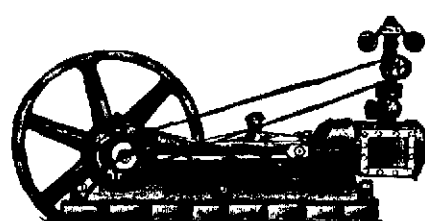
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High Grade Plumbing,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
436 Main St. Stevens Point, Wis.

IN MEMORY OF BURNS.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION OF THE
AYRSHIRE POET'S DEATH.

Memorial Occurrences That Will Attract
Boatmen: From All Over the World to
the Banks of the Bonny Doon—A Statue
to Highland Mary.

On July 21 it will be just a century
since the death of Robert Burns. On
that day not only all of Scotland will
revive the memories of the beloved poet,
but Scotsmen will gather from the four
quarters of the earth to take part in or
witness the centenary memorial cele-
brations. And not only on the banks of
bonny Doon and in other parts of Scot-
land, but in every country where the
English language is spoken, will the
memory of the Ayrshire poet be brought
to mind.

From this country, where perhaps
there are almost as many of old Scotia's
sons as in the Land o' Cakes itself,
will go large delegations for the pur-
pose of participating in the celebration.
Almost every Scottish society in Amer-
ica will send representatives, who will
gather at various places in their native
land. Andrew Carnegie, who is the
honorary president of the New York
Scottish society, will go, of course, as
will many other noted sons of Scotland.
Many hundreds, if not thousands, will
cross the sea mainly for the purpose of
seeing the memory of their favorite poet
honored on the familiar heath.

All of Scotland, highland and low-
land, will celebrate. The birthday of
Burns has been for years almost a na-
tional holiday there, but this year is to
be a Burns year above all others. In the
principal cities and at some of the
places which Burns made famous there
will be elaborate ceremonies, which will
attract great audiences. At Edinburgh
and Glasgow especially there will be
programmes of memorial exercises that
will include literary, musical and con-
vivial features.

One of the chief events will occur at
Dumfries, where is located one of the
largest of the many monuments that the
Scots have erected to the memory of the
popular bard. The celebration there
will be conducted by the Dumfries Burns
club and the Earl of Rosebery will act
as president. Local clubs and societies,
with representatives of similar organi-
zations from all parts of the world, will
join in procession and march to the
mausoleum where wreaths and other
emblems will be deposited and fitting
exercises held. After the return from
the monument there will be a public

banquet in a
large hall at
which speeches
and singing will
be indulged in
as a matter of
course.

At Dumoon, a
quaint old Scot-
tish village on
the Firth of
Clyde, will be un-
veiled a heroic
bronze statue of
Highland Mary.
It stands on the
rocks in front of
the ruins of the
ancient strong-
hold known as
Dumoon castle.
The site is the
most appropriate
one that could
have been chosen.

As it is not far distant from the farm
house of Anchmore, where was born
Mary Campbell, the early love of
Burns, whom he mourned when he sang:
Now green's the sod and cauld's the clay
That wraps my Highland Mary.

The statue can be seen for miles up
and down the river and marks one of
the many historic spots in the neighbor-
hood. The artist who executed the work
is D. W. Stevenson, R. S. A., who took
the details of the costume from the
works of David Allen, who well knew
Highland Mary and was, in his day, fa-
mous for his illustrations of Scottish life
and scenes, so it may safely be said that
the statue is historically correct.

Just across the waters of the Clyde is
the Ayrshire coast which is replete with
memories of Burns. In the city of Ayr
itself stands a fine statue of the poet
which was unveiled a few years ago.
Not far from this statue, just outside
the town, is the humble cottage in
which Burns was born.

The "auld clay biggin'" is now a cher-
ished spot and is religiously cared for
by a society which, with true Scottish
thrif, charges small admission to each
visitor to the shrine of poetry. The cot-
tage stands today, it is said, as it did
when, on that cold windy day in Janu-
ary, 1759, "rantin, rovin' Robin" first
saw the light. Even now you can read-
ily see in what intense poverty Burns
must have lived. There are only two
rooms in the house outside of those
used as a barn. It was in the kitchen
where Burns was born. The roof is
low and is scarcely six feet from the
floor of broken flagstone. There is a
fireplace on one side, where the family
cooking was done, and the bed is made
in a deep ledge beside it. A table and
some chairs constitute the furniture of
the room. It was here, as the poet him-
self has described it, that he was born,
when

O'er monarch's hindmost year but one
Was then a blast of Jananar' win
Blew hancel in on Robin

And hancel indeed did blow, for the
wind lifted the roof from one end, and
Burns' mother was forced to take shel-
ter in the house of a neighbor

JOHN F. WILCOX

The Oldest Love Letter.
A proposal of marriage for the hand
of an Egyptian princess, made 3,500
years ago, has been discovered in the
British museum. It is in the form of an
inscribed brick, and is not only the old-
est, but the most substantial love letter
in existence.

THE DISCOVERY OF QUININE.

Production of the Present Day and Meth-
ods of Use.

In a company of prominent physicians
each was asked to write the six remedies
that he would take on board ship for a voy-
age around the world if his life were to de-
pend on the number who should return
alive.

The first entry was opium, unanimously
indorsed. At the second entry the vote
was a tie between mercury and quinine,
and now that the bichloride of mercury has
been found to be the most efficient of mi-
crobe killers probably that would have sec-
ond place unanimously, and the third
would be unhesitatingly given to the var-
ious extracts of the bark of the several
varieties of the cinchona, of which the most
familiar is quinine, a name derived from
that used by the Peruvian Indians, who
called the trees kina. The old fashioned
method of administration was by macerating
the "quills" of bark in wine, and the
great tonic in the early part of this century
was "bark and wine," and as in these
later days it has been demonstrated to be
directly fatal to the bacillus malariae we
can easily understand what a boon it was
to the settlers in the undrained and
"fever and ague" regions of this country
when new. At last by the advance of
chemical skill the secret of extracting the
alkaloids was found, and of these no less
than 18 are known and used, and some of
them produce a valuable medicine at a less
cost than quinine itself.

In 1854 the Dutch government under-
took to raise the trees in the island of Java,
and now they have most prosperous plan-
tations, but the most extensive and suc-
cessful of what may be called intelligently con-
ducted plantations are to be found on the
slopes of the Himalayas and in British
Burma. In South America the bark is
obtained by first stripping the trunk, then
felling the tree, but under English botan-
ists in India a way is found of partially
stripping the trunk and then surrounding
it with moss, causing fresh bark to be pro-
duced. The botanists have even found a
way of making the bark fuller of the de-
sirable alkaloids.—New York Independent

STARS AND PLANETS.

Read This and Then Ponder on the Awful
Imminency of Space.

Some people find a curious difficulty in
mentally distinguishing between stars and
planets. Again and again they hear that
stars are suns and that planets are worlds;
that a sun is not a world and that a planet
is not a star, and their confusion of mind
on the subject remains untouched. Yet
the distinction is not really difficult to
grasp, and to see it clearly is quite essen-
tial to any understanding of the heavens.
Our sun is a star, brother to all those
twinkling points which lie scattered over
the night sky. Our world is not a star,
but a planet, sister to the few shining but
nontwinkling bright bodies which appear
to wander slowly among the stars. The
planets belong to our solar system, all of
them, without exception, that we are able
to see. Other planets belonging to other
stars may and doubtless do exist in coun-
less millions through the universe, but we
have no power to detect their presence.
They, like the planets which belong to our
sun, shine by the reflected brightness of
their particular star, not by their own in-
trinsic radiance, and so they cannot be
seen at a very great distance. Any watcher
with eyesight and telescopes such as ours
gazing from the region of any star in the
sky outside our solar system would see
nothing whatever of the planets or the
moons of our system. He might make out
the sun as a more or less dim star. He
would not be able to detect Jupiter or Sat-
urn, still less our little earth.

And it must be remembered that every
single star in the whole universe lies out-
side our solar system with only one excep-
tion. That exception is our sun. So by
the solar system we mean the little family
or kingdom of one star, known to us as the
sun, and that star is one of tens of millions
of stars which all together make up the
enormous stellar system, and that stellar
system is doubtless one of very many, per-
haps millions, of stellar systems, all of
which together make up the created uni-
verse, using that word in its older and not
in its more modern sense.—Chambers' Journal

If France Held Egypt.

The French could never do for Egypt
what England has done. They may con-
quer the country and turn it into a French
province. They could never make it fit
for independence, even if they honestly
tried. The French have not the genius re-
quired for this kind of work. The practical
instinct, the habit of compromise, the
power of grasping an existing situation
and making the best of it without being
vexed by theoretical imperfections are qual-
ities peculiar to the English race and wholly
alien to the French. The political history
of the two countries is a sufficient proof of
this.

We need hardly ask ourselves how the
British constitution has grown up and
how often the pursuit of theory has been
fatal to good government in France to be
sensible of the justice of this distinction.
But we have many illustrations besides
these. France is making the same mis-
take in Siam which she made in Egypt and
will make herself equally unpopular,
though of course she may prevail by force,
as she might have done elsewhere. It is a
curious coincidence, too, that just as France
preceded us in Canada and had to retreat
before us; as she preceded us in India and
had to retreat before us, so she preceded
us in Egypt and has had to retreat. Before
us France can make a brilliant start,
but England rows a waiting race and usu-
ally wins in the long run.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Artists in the Alhambra.

In the Alhambra it was sleep and silence
all day long. Painters, mostly natives of
Granada, sometimes set up their easels
laden with canvases and paint boxes that
made J's most elaborate outfit divide
into insignificance, but the only man who
ever used his brushes for more than five
minutes at a time was an elderly English
artist, dressed in flannels, as if for the
Thames, who from 10 in the morning un-
til 5 in the afternoon toiled away at ex-
actly the same spot, sturdily indifferent
to the shifting light and the changing play
of sunshine and shadow, in a month cov-
ering about six inches of his paper, so that
Mr. Ruskin no doubt would have applaud-
ed his sincerity.—Elizabeth Robins Pen-
dell in Century.

Canterbury cathedral is the largest one
in England. Its extreme length is 545 feet,
and that of St. Paul's, London, is 512 feet.
Salisbury is the highest spire in England,
its altitude being 404 feet.

The secretaries of state, if of the degree
of baron, follow the English and Irish
bishops. If these secretaries are of the de-
gree of baron, they take precedence of all
barons.

Excursion Rides on the River.

The "Island City" pleasure steamer
is now ready to leave the Clark street
dock, for points up the river, and is
prepared to carry parties of forty-five
persons or less. For terms and further
particulars call upon Jas. Rice,
owner, 217 Clark street. jnc3tf

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for cuts,
bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever
sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains,
corns and all skin eruptions, and posi-
tively cures piles, or no pay required.
It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfac-
tion or money refunded. Price 25
cents per box. For sale by the H. D.
McCulloch Co.

Mr. W. H. Smith, editor of The Argus,
Benton, Pa., recommends a remedy for
diarrhoea which he has used with mag-
ical effect. "Several weeks ago," he
says, "I purchased a bottle of Chamber-
lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy, and after using less than one-
third of the contents the results were
magical—effecting an entire cure. I
heartily and cheerfully recommend the
remedy to all suffering from diarrhoea."
This remedy is for sale by H. D. Mc-
Culloch Co. jul

For Sale.

My residence, corner of Main and
Division streets, is for sale. Posses-
sion given in July. Call upon H. E.
Martin. tf

A Favorite Beverage.

When wanting a nice beer for
family or other use, get that made by
the Hagemeister Brewing Co., of
Green Bay. Their bottle goods is
among the best out, and extra care is
made to please customers. Quality
of the best, and satisfaction guaran-
teed. Call at their agency or ring up
No. 64. tf

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh The Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of
smell and completely derange the whole sys-
tem when entering it through the mucous
surfaces. Such articles should never be used
except on prescriptions from reputable phy-
sicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold
to the good you can possibly derive from
them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no
mercury, and is taken internally, acting di-
rectly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of
the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure,
be sure you get the genuine. It is taken in-
ternally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J.
Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Some time ago the one-year-old child
of Mr. M. E. Lindsley, of Franklin
Forks, Pa., had a very severe attack of
colic. She suffered great pain. Mr.
Lindsley gave her a dose of Chamber-
lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy and in ten minutes her distress
was gone. This is the best medicine in
the world for children when troubled
with colic or diarrhoea. It never fails to
effect a prompt cure. When reduced
with water and sweetened it is pleasant
for them to take. It should be kept in
every home, especially during the sum-
mer months. For sale by H. D. Mc-
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and Men, treats suc-
cessfully all diseases of
woman, as Falling of
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Drawing Down Pains,
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Tired Feelings, General
Weakness, and all Dis-
orders of Menstruation,
by new and improved
methods.

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Blood Poisoning, Gon-
orrhoea, Gleet, Stricture,
Syphilis, Hydrocele,
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hood, Vital Drain in
Urine, Nocturnal Emis-
sion, Impaired Memory,
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from Self-Abuse. Loss
of memory are success-
fully treated by my
method.



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the treatment of chron-
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Flu, Neuralgia, Diabe-
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Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Bron-
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Scrofula, Consumption,
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the ear, discharging
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when others failed. All
Eye Troubles, Catarrh
and Cross Eyes suc-
cessfully operated. All
forms of Sores, Blood
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which would render marriage a disappointment, would do well to call on me.
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FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE. Each person applying for medical treatment should
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are cheaper ways of making bicycles
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But the result is not Columbia quality.



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